The People's Press.

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# The People's Press.

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*A LOVE SONG.*

A. D. 16—.

When I go
From my place
At your feet
Sweet,

Being by
I but hear
What you say—
Yea,

All I know
Of your face
I recall—
All.

Naught am I
But an ear
To the word
Heard.

Being by
(In the net),
I forgot—
Why?

Then I go,
And the grace
Of your face
Know.

—*Austin Dobson, in Harper's Magazine.*

## A LOST DIAMOND.

'And it was the most beautiful stone that I ever saw in a finger ring. None of those paltry things you can't wear till candle-light on account of the yellow there is in them. So white, so clear, so brilliant, pellucid as a water-drop and sparkling as a star! It was all but big enough, too, to have a name of its own, like those that the royal diamonds have —'Star of the Four Points of the Compass,' 'Light of the World to Come,' 'Glory of the Middle of the Earth,' 'Mother of the Moon.' Why under the sun," cried Mrs. Torrance, the pretty creature in a bewitching gown, pouring coffee for her husband, the little butler having been dismissed by Mr. Torrance —in fear of the wrath to come, perhaps —"shouldn't our diamonds have names as well as those of kings and queens and—"

"Yours ought to have one," said her husband, quietly. "It would be suitable to call now; it's in the vocative, you know."

"Well, I must say I don't believe any man was ever so undisturbed by the loss of such a thing as that. Archibald, that stone was worth a thousand dollars."

"Really I ought to be aware of the fact, dear, if anybody is. You have offered to sell it and procure that sum for my necessities every time I have been hard up since we married. And if I have Mildred arrested for its theft, as you suggest, it will cost another thousand before we are done with it. For she would certainly be proved innocent, and then a libel suit would be the next thing in order."

"But, Archy, Mildred can't be proved innocent. How can she be, when I know she took it? And there was no one else to take it." And Mrs. Torrance paused with suspended cup, her great wondering eyes searching space for a reply. "If ever anything lay in a straight line, it is the evidence against that girl," she continued. "The other day when the ring fell on the floor she was in the room, and she asked me what a stone like that was worth, and then gave such a sigh that I said, 'I suppose you think it's wrong for me to wear a thousand dollars on my finger?' And she said, 'I wasn't thinking of the ring; I was only thinking that a thousand dollars can do a great deal of good.' The minx! 'Well,' I said, 'it does a great deal of good—in looking pretty on my hand.' 'Indeed it does look beautifully there,' said she—she's very particular about her adverbs; I wish she was about her catechism—'but a good deed done by a hand is its most beautiful jewel, to my thinking.' Just hear that! To her mistress! Are you through? Why, I've only just begun."

"She is quite a missionary," said Mr. Torrance, picking up his newspaper. "And the worst of it is, she is right."

"Now, Archibald, don't, for mercy's sake, go to reading!" said his wife. "I do think the morning news might wait for once. It's nothing but dynamiters blowing up the British empire, and Arabs making mummies of the British army—all abstractions; but my ring is something positive, tangible, here at hand."

"I wish it were!" said Mr. Torrance. "And then I could be allowed—" But as he glanced at the lovely creature opposite, with her reproachful brown eyes in which stood two tears as big as the diamond she had lost, her color going and coming with her breath, as you might say, and the rose-colored ribbons of her morning cap all a-flutter with her earnestness, he folded his paper, and said, "Well, my dear?"

"Well, my 'dear!'" mimicked Mrs. Torrance, in derision. "I should say it's anything but well when a man hears of a servant insulting—actually insulting—his wife, and says she's in the right."

"Now, Janet, I will submit it to your own judgment if that's a fair interpretation."

"You needn't do anything of the sort. It isn't fair to suppose I have any judgment, if what I say concerning Mildred—perfectly ridiculous cognomen. Whoever heard of Mildred for a servant's name?"

"Why not Mildred?"

"Why not Gwendoline, then, or Fredegonde, or Thusnelda? How would it seem to be telling Gladys to brush the dust off my shoes? And Mildred is just as bad. If I had my way all the cooks should be Noras, and all the second girls should be Ellens, and if they came from England, then they should be Elizas and Mary Anns, and it wouldn't sound as if you were taking a liberty with your superiors when your own name is just plain Jane. I ought to have been Rosamond myself, you know," said Mrs. Torrance, absently, twirling the grounds in her cup," or Katherine, or Eloise, or something. But I'm sure I have trouble enough with these people without being troubled with their names. And I don't believe her name is Mildred, anyway. I believe it's just plain Martha, and she took the Mildred. If she took my diamond, she wouldn't stop at taking a name. Or maybe it was just Milly—" And here Mrs. Torrance paused, not for breath, but in amazement to see her husband's eyes twinkle, and he himself lie back in his chair, as he pushed his plate away, with a laugh he could repress no longer.

"If she took your diamond. Well, my darling, I am glad you have arrived at the diamond once more. I began to think it had been lost again. But don't tell me about the inconsequence of a woman's mind. Its workings are labyrinthine, but the thought always comes out at the place it went in. Now, let us be business-like, if we can, Janet. What makes you think that this pretty Mildred of ours took the diamond?"

"Pretty Mildred! Well, perhaps because she is pretty," said Mrs. Torrance, looking like a satirical sparrow.

"Not at all impossible," said her husband, gravely.

"You don't mean to imply that I would denounce a person as a thief because you said she was pretty?" cried Mrs. Torrance, half rising to her feet. "I've as good a mind to leave the table as ever I had to eat. I would, if the buckwheat cakes had come up."

"My dear child!"

"You treat me exactly as if I were a child," cried the outraged wife. "What do I care whether my maid is pretty or not? Being pretty, apparently, doesn't keep her hands from picking and stealing. I know she stole my diamond just as well as if I had seen her do it."

"But what would she do with it?"

"What a question? As if that sort of person didn't know where to dispose of things easily and take care of the proceeds! I wonder if Patricia is never going to send those cakes up—"

"How in the world did our cook come to be called Patricia?"

"I called he so myself when she came. Her own name was Hannah, a combination of sounds I utterly detest, and wasn't going to have ringing in my ears all the time. And she is so tall and erect she justifies Patritia. Don't you think so?"

"All right," said Mr. Torrence, thinking it best to make no reference to the Noras of a few minutes since. "But we were speaking of Mildred."

"I did think very well of Mildred, I will confess, before this," said Mrs. Torrance, with judicial calmness. "She is educating her sister, who has a voice—such a voice!—for a church singer, when she will have a salary that will be wealth to them, and give some lessons beside. And she was wrapped up in her. And I took an interest in them myself, and gave her a silk dress to make over, and got a new cloak that I really didn't need, so as to give her my old one (and I saw she had the good taste to take off some of the trimming), and lots of my old music. And out of her own wages Mildred has to hire a room and a piano and pay for her lessons; somebody gives her her board till she can pay the debt, and it takes every cent Mildred earns; and you see it is quite natural that she should look about her to find where she can turn a penny—"

"An honest penny," said Mr. Torrance. "A girl who is doing that for another is not one that would be likely to turn any other sort of penny."

"How you do love to interrupt me, Mr. Torrance! It really seems as if you couldn't bear the sound of my voice! I was going on to say, before you took the words out of my mouth, that recently this sister of hers has been advised to take lessons of another master, who asks all creation, but is really worth it. And he says he can make her voice a fortune to her. And they have been dreadfully cast down because they couldn't do it. And now you see where the diamond comes in. If she can get for that stone anything near its value, her sister Mabel can take her lessons. And her voice is delicious—just perfectly delicious!" exclaimed Mrs. Torrance, forgetting the diamond again. "Mildred had her come here and sing to me. And I can't describe to you. I never heard a lark or a nightingale, but a bobolink isn't a whistle to it. A flute, a trumpet—well, it was sweet and satisfying and penetrating as the odor of some flower, and yet soft as the velvet side of the petal of the flower. Angels would sing so, maybe, if there are any. And I was just carried away. I forgot all about her sister's being my maid. I cried and I laughed, and I felt as if I had found her. And now I will solemnly tell you, Archy dear"—and she bent across the pretty china service, transfixing him with her radiant eyes—"I looked at my ring, and I turned it and turned it, and I said to myself I have had the good of it ever since Grandfather De Peyser gave it to me, and everybody knew I had it, and my position was pretty well established, diamond rings or not, and when you were able to afford a real grown up butler, you would probably get me plenty; and if I sold it now, and gave this poor dear girl the money to secure a career, what a blessing it would be to her, and what a joy I would be giving to the world in her, too; for of course she wouldn't be confined to a church choir in that case, and if she were, in what a heavenly fashion could those tones of hers swim out over a prayerful audience, and just take the prayer on their silvery strength, and lead it up, up; and anybody who is the means of producing more of them, and so brings down the price of prima donne in the market, is a public benefactor, to be sure, anyway; and I was just on the point of saying that I would speak to you, and if you approved, as I knew you would, I could have a thousand dollars or thereabouts for them to-day, when Mrs. Veasey happened in, and so, as I didn't want Mrs. Veasey to know anything about it, and be taking the wind all out of my sails, I just told Mabel to come again to-day and I would have something further to say to her! And so I shall!" cried Mrs. Torrance, taking breath with renewed vigor. "I shall have to tell her that her sister has been arrested for a thief, and she may go sing to her in prison."

"But robbery is a very harsh term, Janet darling, when carelessness may be the whole thing."

"There it is again. My carelessness, not their dishonesty. When I went to the washstand I turned the ring on my finger again, and there was the stone gone."

"And how many times have I told you that the careless habit of washing your hands in your rings wears off infinitesimal fractions of the gold till the stones are loosened in the setting, and drop out without your being aware of it?"

"You are always so wise after the act! How do you know I wasn't going to take my rings off? You are so ready to find me at fault! But I thought at first the stone must have washed out—"

"So it seems you did wash your hands with the ring on?" said the turning worm.

"Yes, I did. There! And I sent for the plumber immediately, for I knew if it had washed out, it must have caught in the first trap; and he took up the pipe, but it wasn't there. And he said if he made a real job of it, and went down to the main something, he might find it there; but I thought that would cost more than the diamond itself—"

"Wise woman," groaned Mr. Torrance.

"And so, you see, I didn't accuse Mildred in the first place. I searched, and took every precaution. I didn't think of such a thing till I saw her stand there turning more colors than the lady in the lobster—"

"You don't say that you really have accused her?"

"Well, what if I have? I must lose my diamond that my dear grandfather gave me when I was married, and that I treasured so, and endure it all in silence for fear some little hussy's feelings will be hurt! My feelings are of no consequence at all! It isn't to be reckoned to my account that I was ready to give her the diamond—and I love diamonds. I don't think there's anything so beautiful in the whole world."

"But, Janet, you are always so positive."

"How can you say so? What am I ever positive about? You wouldn't have me distrust the evidence of my senses! And if I ever saw guilt on any face—"

"There is nothing more fallible than the evidence of your senses."

"I beg your pardon. I can see as far, and can hear as quickly, and taste as keenly as any one alive. And for you to begin to run down my eyes now—perhaps they're not so bright as they have been—but I never thought—to hear you twitting me of growing old—in this way, all of a sudden" (trying hard to swallow her sobs)—"because—you're interested—in—in my servant-maid—"

"For Heaven's sake, Janet, think what you're saying!"

"I do think what I am saying," she cried then, in a fury. "And I say, whatever the evidence of my senses may be, I have every evidence that you care nothing at all for my feelings, and can see me robbed without lifting your voice, and—and—oh, a husband ought to love his wife, and protect her, and take her part." And here Mrs. Janet rose hurriedly and pushed over her chair, and was running from the room.

But Mr. Torrance was not to be outdone by any such sleight of foot, and had caught her in his arms before she reached the door. "And do you think," he exclaimed, "that I don't love you, you abominable little mass of contradictions? Do you suppose that I won't protect you with my life itself? Do you fancy for a moment that I won't take your part, when you decide what your part is?"

"Let me go! Let me go, sir!" she exclaimed. "Or, else, at any rate, let me find my handkerchief!" And she struggled for her handkerchief, that the kisses her husband gave her might not be too salt, and pulling it from her pocket, something in a great arc and stream of lustre whirled out with the violently wrenched handkerchief, sailed through the air like nothing so much as a flying rainbow, and fell at her feet.

It was the lost diamond.

Mrs. Torrance stopped in the midst of her tears, blushing, disheveled, diamond dropped herself, as pretty a sight as a rose-bush in a shower, and held back her skirts with both hands while she looked at the great shining eye there before her on the carpet. "The horrid thing!" she said. "The horrid, unwinkling, accusing thing! It is calling me all sorts of names. I shall never want to see it again. Only think if I had denounced that poor girl! I'm so glad I never breathed of it to her. I remember I had on this very gown when Mrs. Veasey was in. How stupid of me! Now, I'll take this down to a diamond broker's to-day, and, Mildred's Mabel shall have her thousand dollars' worth of lessons. I dare say she'll sing at our parties by-and-by. She'll be our particular prima donna. And by that time I shall have improved Mildred into a companion. Oh, I should think you would despise such a ridiculous, wicked little wife as I am!" she cried, turning to her husband. "You ought to have married a saint. What a good man you are, Archy!"

"My dear," said Mr. Archy, "life with any other woman who didn't arrange these little circuses for my morning entertainment would be too stale, flat, and unprofitable to endure. I should run away from the saint, and take to the flying trapeze and you."—*Harper's Bazar.*

### Coney Island Years Ago.

"Howard" says in a New York letter to the Boston *Globe*: You know Coney Island, of course. No one comes to New York in the summer time without tasting the clams and the beer of Coney Island. But which of you to-day knows Coney Island as the Lord made it? Jump back with me twenty-five or thirty years. Let's play we are both boys again. Here we are in Brooklyn on a bright Saturday morning in July, and we want something to do. One of the boys suggests to go down to Coney Island. What for? Clams and a bath. All right. Clubbing together we hire a wagon, and take the twelve-mile drive along the king's highway, shaded on either side by magnificent over-arching trees, beautiful in their untrained naturalness. All along, dotted here and there, are road houses, nothing more than a shanty in which there is a bar-room with a huge piazza stretching all about it on which men sit and loaf and spit. On we go till we come to a long stretch of sand on which are a few deserted bathing-houses and one or two fly tents. Quickly disrobing we plunge into the magnificent surf, sheltering ourselves from swarms of mosquitos that hum and sing above us in baffled rage. An hour spent there in undiluted fun among ourselves, with a fight or two with another gang of boys beyond, brings us to the dressing point, whence we go in a body to the nearest clammery and gorge ourselves with clams fresh from the sand, with soft-shell crabs still kicking the mud of a neighboring creek from their claws, with blue fish just hauled from the stream beyond, and with vegetables, if we care for them, pulled ten minutes before from the garden spots we passed as we came along. This, mind you, was all there was of Coney Island, fifteen years ago.

### Shops in Japan.

The villages are full of shops. There is scarcely a house which does not sell something. Where the buyers come from, and how a profit can be made is a mystery. Many of the things are eatables, such as dried fishes, and a half-inch long, impaled on sticks; cakes, sweetmeats composed of rice, flour, and very little sugar; circular lumps of rice dough, called mochi; roots boiled in brine; a white jelly made from beans; and ropes, straw shoes for men and horses, straw cloaks, paper umbrellas, paper waterproofs, hairpins, toothpicks, tobacco pipes, paper mouchoirs, and numbers of other trifles made of bamboo, straw, grass, and wood. These goods are on stands, and in the room behind, open to the street, all the domestic avocations are going on, and the housewife is usually to be seen boiling water or sewing, with a baby tucked in the back of her dress. A lucifer factory has recently been put up, and in many house-fronts men are cutting up wood into lengths for matches. In others are husking rice, a very laborious process, in which the grain is pounded in a mortar sunk in the floor by a flat-ended wooden pestle attached to a long horizontal lever, which is worked by the feet of a man, invariably naked, who stands at the other extremity.

The supervising mechanic of the Washington monument says that he has given away at least five tons of chips of marble to eager relic-seekers, and that the demand is now greater than ever. Persons as yet unsupplied may take heart from the assurance that at least three tons of chips remain about the base of the tall shaft.

### SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Weather vanes illuminated by electricity, so as to be visible at night, have been suggested.

C. F. Im Thurm, the German explorer of British Guiana, in climbing Mount Roraima, found, at a height of 5,600 feet above the sea-level, a garden of orchids.

It has been discovered that the famous tree from the bark of which quinine is obtained furnishes no quinine except in malarial regions. If the tree is planted in a malarial region it will produce quinine. If it is planted in a non-malarial region it will flourish, but will not produce quinine. It is therefore claimed that quinine is simply malarial poison drawn from the soil and stored up by the tree.

The antiquity of trade-marks has been traced by a contemporary to be almost coeval with the industry of the human race. It has been found that ancient Babylon had property symbols, and the Chinese declare that they had trade-marks 1,000 years before Christ. Gutenburg, the inventor of printing, won a lawsuit about a trade-mark, and the use of a distinguishing stamp was recognized by the English parliament in 1300.

Mother-of-pearl, of which ornamental buttons, buckles, fan sticks, card cases and other fancy articles are made, is the principal production of Tahiti, and makes a commerce variously estimated between $20,000 and $100,000 a year. The lagoons in which the oysters producing this material are found are growing poorer every day, and unless protective measures are adopted, they will be impoverished, if not ruined, in a few years.

There is no record of the distance from shore at which divers have gone down in the Atlantic ocean. They can go down to certain depths at any part of the ocean. As long ago as 1856, E. P. Harrington, of Westfield, N. Y., went down 170 feet and recovered the iron safe of the steamer Atlantic, sunk in Lake Erie the year before. He was dressed in a common diver's suit, and remained down eleven minutes. A recent French invention enables men to descend over 800 feet.

The peculiar acid which exudes from the pores of the body acts directly upon leather, and takes the "life" out, rendering it stiff and hard. In a pair of shoes recently returned to a prominent manufacture the uppers were moist with sweat, the soles dry. The kid leather, when it hardened, was so brittle that it could be torn and cracked like paper. The destruction was caused by perspiration of the feet. New shoes from the same maker and of the same material were perfectly sound and firm.

Professor Riley states that "insects probably outnumber in species all other animals combined, and that some three hundred and fifty thousand species have already been described, and full as many more remain to be characterized." It has often been asserted by naturalists that the proportion of species of insects to plants is about five to one, and, as considerably more than one hundred thousand plants have been described, it is quite probable that Professor Riley's estimate is not far out of the way. It must not, however, be supposed that the insect enemies of plants are equally distributed, and that each has just five and no more, for Professor Lintner, State entomologist of New York, records no less than one hundred and seventy-six different species of insects affecting the apple. Cultivated plants useful to man appear to have more insect enemies than those of little or no economic value. —*New York Sun.*

### Butter by Lightning.

The London *Sportsman* says: "Making butter by lightning is the latest craze of the electricians. The patent taken out for this process is very simple. A pair of electrodes are placed in a large vessel of milk and a current runs through. Directly the milk feels the force of the electricity, and it undergoes a curious change. Little balls of butter form upon the electrodes and subsequently detach themselves and float to the top. The butter is then collected, placed in a kneading machine, and worked up into the "best Dossit" as fast as the operator can turn the handle. The process is much quicker than the old-fashioned method of churning. The only drawback to the butter so made is that it will not stand the ordeal of a thunder storm. During the prevalence of any severe atmospheric disturbance the rolls of butter stand on end, give out sparks, and often leap about the place. Curiously enough, this does not spoil the butter, but it is found to be unpleasant at the breakfast or tea table. Cheese can be made by a similar process. It is now proposed, in order to save time, to apply an electric milker to the cow. This will sort the butter and cheese as the milk leaves the teat. The quality of the cheese is determined by the food given to the cow and the strength of the current. The most powerful currents are required to produce Gorgonzola or Limburger cheese, but it is not safe to make much of the latter kind, because the cow is always greatly exhausted afterward."

### Strange Indian Superstition.

The Columbia River Indians in Oregon are thrifty and intelligent in many ways, but their material progress is sadly retarded by a strange superstition which they have relative to land. Several of their more energetic members have made money, and it was supposed when the whites offered to sell them land that they would jump at the chance. A few of the more advanced appeared to be willing to make the purchase, though evidently harrassed by doubts and fears, but they finally backed out. It afterward transpired that the tribe has always held as a religious principle that it was sinful to traffic in land, and it amounted to the same thing as dealing in human flesh. Their God had given them the land to live on, and if they did not like one place would go to another. It was all theirs, and no one man had any right to sell it.—*New York Sun.*

Five years ago a remarkably bright and pretty girl of seventeen worked in a San Francisco laundry. The son of wealthy parents fell in love with her. She returned his passion, but said that she would not marry him, as he wished, because she was uneducated and coarse. Then he offered to send her away to school. She accepted this offer. During the ensuing four years she was in a Montreal convent, very apt and studious. The training wrought all the change that was desirable, and the wedding took place, with a long tour in Europe afterward. The couple returned to San Francisco lately. To show that she had neither forgotten nor was ashamed of her former employment, the bride gave a grand supper to those of her old companions who could be brought together.

## A HUMOROUS QUARTETTE.

FOUR LAUGHABLE SKETCHES FOUND IN EXCHANGES.

**Too Bashful to Get the Dog—Wanted a Fork—How he Gave the Alarm—Horse Laughter.**

"Talking about Maine," continued my old friend, "that reminds me of something that happened down our way when I lived there—when I was a boy. It was in a country town. A young fellow (very bashful) was out riding with his girl one afternoon, when he saw an old farmer coming down the road in his hay rigging. On the seat beside him was a little cur.

"'I'm going to have some fun with him, Sal,' said the young swain, hauling up along side of the old farmer. The farmer drew up and the young fellow bawled out, nudging Sally: 'Say, stranger, I'm powerfully struck with that there dog of yourn, and I'd like to buy him.'

"'Well,' responded the farmer, 'I think an all-fired heap of that dorg myself, and I guess I ain't particular abaout a sellin' of him.'

"'Well, I allow I want him powerful bad, and I don't mind givin' five dollars for him.'

"The farmer saw he was being 'guyed,' so he said: 'You 'pear to be a likely young cuss, and you've got a han'some girl there with you. I tell you what I'll do; you throw your arms around that 'ere gal and give her a good smack and I don't mind givin' yer the dorg.'

"That was enough for the bashful young man; he whipped up his horse and went on. They rode along in silence for an hour or more. Sal in her corner and Bill in his. Then Sal sort of edged up to Bill's side, turned scarlet, and looking coyly into his eyes, said: 'Say, Bill; it 'pears to me that you didn't want that dog powerful bad, did you?' That settled it; it broke the ice, and one of their grandchildren is going to school down here now."—*Boston Gazette.*

**He Wanted a Fork.**

A party of gentlemen, among whom was a physician, were relating queer experiences at an uptown hotel last night, when the doctor said:

"Can you remember when the Turkish baths were started? A great many doctors introduced baths in one form or another all over the country, on the strength of the Turkish bath being a success. My old college mate, who had just got out his diploma, Fred Winters, went out to Chicago and started a Turkish bath, with medicated baths as an accompaniment. Among other things, he advertised to cure consumption and malaria. He had a big box, with glass sides, in which he shut his victims while he turned on the steam and baked them. One day a tall, lank chap came in. He was at least six feet two inches high, and with a frame to carry 250 pounds actually weighed only 135.

"'I've not got consumption, though I may look like it,' said the fellow; 'but I've got the malaria worst kind.'

"The doctor agreed to cure him in six baths at $2.50 each. After a Turkish bath he shut the man up in his baking-box. There was a little thermometer indicator on the outside. The doctor took a newspaper and sat down in a rocking-chair, where he could watch the indicator. When it indicated ninety degrees the patient tapped on the glass. 'Is it all right, Doc.?' he asked; 'because it's mighty hot, I can tell you.' The doctor assured him that he could stand it up to 120 degrees. Before the bulb had pushed the record to 100 degrees he broke out again, and again the doctor pacified him. The 100-degree point was just passed, when the victim shouted out in a voice of sheer desperation:

"'I say, Doc.; bring me a fork, won't you?'

"'What do you want with a fork?' asked the doctor.

"'I want to stick it into me to see if I am done. I know I am.'"—*New York Tribune.*

**How He Gave the Alarm.**

The Rev. J. Hyatt Smith knows more stories about more people than ten average citizens. Among them he relates this: When I was living with my brother in Buffalo Mark Twain occupied a cottage across the street. We didn't see very much of him, but one morning as we were enjoying our cigars on the veranda after breakfast we saw Mark come to his door in his dressing gown and slippers and looked over at us. He stood at his door and smoked for a minute as if making up his mind about something, and at last opened his gate and came lounging across the street. There was an unoccupied rocking-chair on the veranda, and when my brother offered it to him he dropped into it with a sigh of relief. He smoked for a few moments and said:

"Nice morning."

"Yes, very pleasant."

"Shouldn't wonder if we had rain by and by."

"Well, we could stand a little."

"This is a nice house you have here."

"Yes, we rather like it."

"How's your family?"

"Quite well—and yours?"

"Oh, we're all comfortable."

There was another impressive silence, and finally Mark Twain crossed his legs, blew a puff of smoke into the air, and in his lazy drawl remarked: "I suppose you're a little surprised to see me over here so early. Fact is, I haven't been so neighborly perhaps as I ought to be. We must mend that state of things. But this morning I came over because I thought you might be interested in knowing that your roof is on fire. It struck me that it would be a good idea if—"

But at the mention of fire the whole family dusted upstairs, trailing language all the way up. When we had put the fire out and had returned to the Veranda Mark wasn't there.—*Kansas City Times.*

**Horse Laughter.**

Two soldiers, who may be known as Corporal Flynn and Pat O'Neil, were one day discussing the respective merits of the infantry and cavalry, the one maintaining the first to be the better service, and the other as enthusiastically upholding the cavalry. After a long argument, the corporal exclaimed:

"Troth, thin, ye may prate about yer horse, and yer sword, an' yer spikes, but I stick to it that the infantry is better than the cavalry."

"Hould yer whist!" cried Pat. "Don't be talkin' that way. Why, man, if you was to repate thim words out in the line, ivery mother's son of the horses would laugh at ye!"

This latter fact the corporal denied, and the two thereupon proceeded to the horse lines, accompanied by several witnesses.

"Now, thin, what did ye say?" inquired Pat, when they had reached the scene of trial.

"I say again the infantry is better than the cavalry."

Instantly a simultaneous roar of laughter burst from 700 throats, and the animals so moved to mirth were indeed horses. The laughter continued in every tone of voice, from the deep bass guffaw to the treble, whinnying giggle. The owners of the 700 throats also exhibited their merriment in a variety of fantastic ways, such as snorting, pawing, biting, kicking, plunging and rearing, and were only restrained by the strong head and heel ropes which kept them within due bounds.

"Ha! ha! ha! Ho! ho! ho! Hi! hi! hi!"

"Troth, thin, it's mesilf that was wrong," said the corporal.

How was the trick accomplished? Pat had artfully managed it so that they should make the trial just as the clock was on the stroke of 12, knowing that the horses were fed at that time, and that at the first blast of the trumpet for "feed" they would neigh with impatience until served with their corn. It was at the moment when he saw the trumpeter raise his instrument to his mouth, that he invited the corporal to repeat his assertion.

### NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Squares of frosted gold are linked together for bracelets.

Some of the most famous women in the world were old maids.

Crossed scarf draperies are still much used for grenadine dresses.

The prettiest sunshades this summer are made of canvas over colored silk or satin.

Feather fans are popular this season, and are particularly attractive with a dressy toilet.

The fashion of round waists and sashes is coming more and more in favor day by day.

The etamine scarfs for cool afternoons are cross-barred with colored silks and dotted with chenille.

Women are numerous in the British civil service. In a competition for 165 places in the postoffice 2,534 women entered.

A magnificent new black lace is the marquise, which has a cord running round the design in the style of the finest Spanish point.

Buff lawns have been revived this season, trimmed with white and buff embroidery, and are very clean and dainty-looking.

The revival of an old fashion is that of using alternate stripes of lace insertion and material for basque, sleeves and apron drapery of a dress.

The capability of the female mind for practical invention has again been shown this time by a Minnesota woman who has patented a riding saddle.

A novelty of the season is the pretty jacket-bodice of white or buff etamine, trimmed with insertion and lace to match, and very pretty to wear with any colored skirt.

Cut-crystal balls, silver-plated ovals and plain, burnished silver, profile heads and horseshoes, with a snake gracefully coiled about, are the latest notions in parasol handles.

Roman sashes make very gay round waists, with which young ladies brighten up and give variety to their toilets by having this extra bodice to change with the lace basque that belongs to the skirts.

In bonnets, the large capote, very much in the shape of a Norman cap, with a mass of flowers heaped up on the top, is the last nouveaute, while hats are higher and more extravagant than ever in shape and trimming.

A Chicago lady who made purchases of bric-a-brac in Paris to the amount of $4,000 got home to discover that every single article was on sale at within half a mile of her home, and at much lower prices than she had paid.

Gainsborough hats of immense size trimmed with large bouquets of anything (wild flowers for choice,) and tied with a ribbon of any loud color, are all the rage in Paris for the country or sea side. The more dishevelled the effect the better the hat is liked.

Seven hundred women are employed at the central telegraph office in London and about three hundred and fifty more at the different telegraph and postal branch offices of the metropolis. At Liverpool, Glasgow, Manchester and other provincial centers a considerable number earn their living in this way, beside nine hundred similarly employed outside the civil service.

Mr. Young, the coiffure of the Princess of Wales, begins dressing hair at 7 o'clock in the morning of the drawing-room day. So great is the anxiety to receive his services that he is engaged, not days, but weeks, beforehand. Woe to the lady who comes first on the list. She must be in a state of worry the whole of the morning, lest a careless movement should disarrange the coiffure before the hour approached for displaying it to the world.

White or cream-colored flannel is the fashionable fancy for seaside and mountain-house toilets. Braid is the usual garniture for these, either plain, cream-colored, or white Hercules braid, or the more dressy gilt braid, which is warranted not to tarnish. Such suits are also prettily trimmed with velvet, the vest, with collar, cuffs and skirt panel, being of velvet. When velvet trimmings are used the buttons should be of the same.

Very wide sashes are worn, both with washing and silk gowns, and also for evening, and the loops are so arranged that they form a back drapery of themselves. A white lace dress with a variety of these sashes, may be made to do a good deal of hard work for morning or evening wear. A velvet bodice in the evening with a lace skirt is always dressy, and the same skirt with a lace bodice will do for afternoon wear. Valenciennes is the best lace for this style of toilet.

There are many kinds of salads, and instructions for making them are as numerous as offers of advice. Tastes vary as to the condiments to be used; but there is one cardinal rule, which, if carefully observed, will insure success. Do not let the flavor of any one of the condiments predominate over another. A salad in which oil, vinegar, pepper and salt are used without a quarrel can not fail to be palatable and good.

Wood pulp is ground in the pulp mills, united with rags to give it the proper fiber, and turned into finished paper in rolls, all in six hours from the log.

Thousands of glasses of pure spring water are sold daily at a cent a glass on the street corners of Boston.

## RICH WESTERN INDIANS.

SOME SAVAGES WITH A TALENT FOR MAKING MONEY.

**How They Accumulated Their Wealth—A Dislike for Banking Methods—Reading the News.**

A Montana letter to the New York *Sun* says that there are a few red men in various parts of the country who have exhibited a disposition to amass wealth, and have succeeded pretty well.

Of the Shoshones in Nevada and Utah there are three or four who may be said to be independent. George Washington and Shoshone Jack are both bloated bondholders and aristocrats. The former began stock raising in a small way several years ago. At first it was hard work for him to get anything or to keep it after he got it, because his dissolute, happy-go-lucky companions exerted an evil influence on him, but when he finally succeeded in marketing a couple of pigs he was in great glee. He put the first money that he ever saved into a bank, and about half of his tribe followed him, giving vent to their disgust in groans and grunts. When the bank failed, George was nearly beside himself with disappointment and rage. It took half a dozen white men a week to explain to him how it was that a man could put his money in a bank and never get it again, while the bankers were permitted to go about their business. George Washington believes to this day that the bank failed on purpose to give its officers a chance to run away with his hard-earned money.

Some white men gave George a little help after his misfortune, and he soon had other pigs. Then he branched out into stock-raising in general, and by careful economy and the most untiring industry he has obtained a considerable property. It is estimated that he now owns $2,500 worth of ponies, cattle and pigs, and he has $300 or $400 on deposit with a mine boss who once helped him. He calls around to see the boss every day of his life, and has done so for five or six years. When he comes the same dialogue is gone through with.

"You got 'em?" he will say.

"Yes, I've got 'em," he will say.

"Well, you keep 'em. Me see you every day. No see bank man; mebbe so once a year. Heap vamoose all same coyote; no good."

Shoshone Jack is meaner than dirt, but he has a level head. Some of his associates are envious of him, but most Indians are too lazy to care about another's good fortune. Jack has a farm, a house, several horses, cows and pigs, and considerable money. It is almost out of the question for any one to beat him in a trade of any kind. He is not an untutored savage, for he knows every trick, and he is one of the very few Indians who make money by playing poker. What he gets he keeps.

Jack has a great contempt for banks and bankers, and no one has ever been able to induce him even to enter a banking house. He carries his money in an old leather girdle, and when he spends a cent it is because he wants something pretty bad, and there is no other way of getting it. He never pays anything for railroad fare, though he travels around a good deal, and what he eats costs him little or nothing.

Old Colorow of the Utes is a man of some property, and takes particular delight in lording it over his associates. He is too vain ever to be very prosperous in a financial way, as he will spend money freely to gratify any whim that he may have or to accomplish anything that he thinks will add to his importance in the eyes of other members of his tribe. One of his pet schemes is to buy papers or books, and assume to read them to the savages. Whenever he gets possession of a pamphlet, magazine, or book he will call as many of the redskins about him as possible, and in a dramatic way read them "the news." His only conception of a printed page is that it contains news, and whether he holds it right side up or not he will reel off a lot of stuff about the things that are going on in the world which will evoke many ki-yis from his hearers and sage grunts from those who do not pretend to understand. The Utes have no regular money-makers, though a good many of them pretend to do some farming. With the majority the idea is that the goverment should pay them for farming.

One of the wealthiest Indians in the country is Chief Peone, of the Spokane tribe, who lives near Spokane Falls, Washington Territory. Not another man in the tribe has a nickel which is not morally certain to go in card playing or horse racing. Peone has a long head, shrewd business tact, and a consuming desire to get ahead of the world to some extent. He never plays cards, races horses, or drinks whisky. Many years ago he made up his mind that it was only a question of time when the whites would be wanting land at or near Spokane Falls, and he took up the best land in that vicinity and made some efforts to cultivate it. He built a rude house and lived there apart from his tribe, though exercising his authority as usual. In the course of time, when the Northern Pacific road was surveyed, he saw further opportunities for money making, which he did not permit to pass unimproved, and by the time that white settlers began to arrive he was in possession of the best land in that vicinity. He sold out at good prices, pocketed his money, and said nothing. When the town of Spokane Falls was laid out it was found that Peone owned several good lots in it. These have been sold at a profit and the money invested in cattle, horses and bonds. As soon as Peone made his trades he abandoned farming, and, taking his money and portable property, he rejoined his tribe. He lives now as plainly as any of his brethren, and is even more careless than they about what he eats and wears. It is said that he is worth $25,000, and that there is no such thing as getting any of it away from him.

### The Guatemalan Sunday.

Sunday is observed in Guatemala more than in any other Spanish-American city we have visited. Usually, in all these countries Sunday is the great market day of the week, when all the denizens of the country dress in their best suits to come to town to trade and have a little recreation; but in Guatemala there is a law, which is respected and generally enforced, requiring the market and all other places of business to remain closed on Sunday. Sometimes a cigar shop or a saloon will be found open, and the hotels, barrooms or "cantines," as they are called, do more business than on any other day, but there is no more general business done here on Sunday than in the cities of the United States.—*Philadelphia Press.*

American cutlery now goes in large quantities all over the world.

*MY WIFE AND I.*

Come and drain a cup of joy,
Now with me, good wife,
And bring the girl and boy
Now with thee, good wife.
Let all hearts be blithe and gay,
It is fourteen years to-day
Since you spake the little "aye"
That to me was life.

When in wedding white arrayed
I beheld you stand,
Why, I almost felt afraid
E'en to touch your hand.
And when with love intent
Your gaze on me you bent,
You seemed a being sent
From the "Better Land."

And an angel you have proved
Since that good glad hour,
Aye, wherever we have roved
In sunshine and shower.
In all goodness you transcend,
And all excellences blend
In the mother, wife, and friend,
As a sacred dower.

You have made my life more pure
Than it might have been;
You have taught me to endure,
And to strive and win.
With your simple song of praise
You sanctify our days,
And our thoughts to heaven you raise
From a world of sin.

Come, let's quit the dusty town
With its noise and strife,
And seek the breezy down
That with health is rife.
Work is good and so is play,
Let us keep our wedding-day
O'er the hills and far away,
Happy man and wife.

—*John Geo. Watts, in Cassell's Magazine.*

### HUMOR OF THE DAY.

A cow's horn—A milk punch.

No man can carry a feather bed and look graceful.

The girl who loves William never asks her father to foot her bill.—*Call.*

A cyclone is like a waiter. It carries everything before it.—*New York News.*

Foot notes—The patter of the mule's hind legs on the hired man's ribs.—*Graphic.*

Speech is certainly silver at the telegraph office. Ten words for a quarter. —*Somerville Journal.*

When a woman wants to make a complete change of front she leaves off her bangs.—*Burlington Free Press.*

Any man who can umpire a baseball game and please both sides, has in him the main qualifications of a successful politician.—*Picayune.*

A school journal advises, "Make the school interesting." That's what the small boy tries to do to the best of his ability.—*Burlington Free Press.*

Cold contracts. That's the reason your twenty-five pound chunk of ice is humped up into such a little feller that you can play ball with it.—*Free Press.*

"What do you suppose I'll look like when I get out of this?" snapped a young lady at a conductor of an over-crowded street car. "A good deal like crushed sugar, miss," said the bell-ringer. And the young lady hung on the strap and rode four miles further with the smile of an angel.—*Buffalo Express.*

She was literary, and she wished to turn the conversation in that direction, because the languid swell with whom she was speaking was uttering all sorts of nonsense. And so she said, gushingly: "I do hope you like Lamb?" To which he responded: "Yaas! A little! So dooced insipid, though!" "What? Lamb insipid?" "Well—yaas!—unless it's the real spring article, you know, and the mint sauce is perfect." And now she sedulously avoids him.—*Boston Gazette.*

A waiter's bringing dinner
On the run;
He is a reckless sinner,
Full of fun;
He hurried down the aisle
With a seraphic smile
A beaming all the while
Like the sun.

A footstool is before him,
Does he see?
He trips—the dinner's o'er him.
Where is he?
Tomato daubs his hair,
Beef gravy fills the air,
And he lies sprawling there
Helplessly.

—*Philadelphia News.*

With 4,575 miles of navigable rivers and 2,900 of canals, the French railways must encounter some competition.

# The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1885.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem N.C.]


THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
FOR 1885.

$1.50 A YEAR.

The PRESS entered its thirty-third volume on January 1st, 1884.

Now is the time to subscribe. It will be our endeavor to make the PRESS more interesting and entertaining than ever.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 5, 1885.

—Cholera is said to be decreasing in Spain.

—President Cleveland is again at his post in Washington.

—Rev. Dr. Tyng, Sr., died on the 4th inst., in Irvington, N. Y.

—The Treasury department has paid claims against the New Orleans Exposition amounting to $188,000.

—Forty convicts were sent from the penitentiary last week to Greensboro to work on the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad.

—We have received a pamphlet of thirty pages, of the Memorial Hall Inaugural Proceedings at Chapel Hill on Wednesday, the 3d of June, 1885.

—The prohibitionists of Texas have entered on an active campaign. They are sanguine of at least making a start in the prohibition business.

—The cotton mills at Woodberry, Maryland, four in number, giving employment to upwards of 2,000 operatives, are making arrangements to go work on full time.

—Great excitement still exists in Spain against Germany. Bismarck has proposed arbitration, and requests no further action untill the matter is settled.

—Maj. S. M. Finger, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, has made his report to the Governor upon the 13 State Normal Schools held this summer. The attendance of white teachers was 1,024, against 1,022 in 1884; of colored teachers 681, against 572 in 1884. This shows a total of 2,705 teachers, an average of 208 teachers to each school.

—The northern papers seem to see a great revival of business. They have been seeing it, lo these several years, and yet the relief is only temporary. We believe, however, that after a depression of nearly if not quite two years, there will be a reaction, and a healthy business season is not far off.

—John H. Morgan, Jr., a son of Senator John M. Morgan, of Alabama, was rowing in a double canoe on the Potomac near Washington, with Mrs. Emma Della Stella, a widow of about 40 years, a clerk in the Land Office, when the craft struck a rock and was capsized. The young man and his companion were both drowned although young Morgan made every effort to save her.

—The Richmond & Danville Railroad Company is still spending money on the improvement of its property, and arrangements have now been made to erect a new iron bridge over the Yadkin river, above Salisbury. The old wooden structure is still safe and sound, and good for many more years of service, but the railroad authorities desire to replace it with a bridge that will last always. The iron bridge will have 4 spans of

free, having charge of three horses."

—On Monday, Sept. 7th, Trinity College had enrolled one hundred students. During the whole of the Fall Term preceding this, the number enrolled during the term was seventy-three, and ninety-four were enrolled during the whole of last Spring term. The one hundred now enrolled includes two of the East Cherokee Indian boys; the other eighteen who were at Trinity have gone home to stay. The work of the session is now fully organized, and harmony, industry, economy, and genteel deportment prevail. never were the prospects of the College more cheering. There is room for more students, and the daily word is, "Still they come!"

—It is an offence against the criminal laws of North Carolina to wantonly or maliciously mutilate, deface, pull or tear down, destroy or otherwise damage any notice, sign, or advertisement put up for a lawful purpose, before the object of the posting of such notice, etc., shall have been accomplished. This offence is made a misdemeanor, for which the offender may be made to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars, or suffer imprisonment for thirty days. Those who heedlessly or purposely tear down posters would do well to take notice of this statute, for if they wantonly violate it they may be called to account. — *Greensboro Workman.*

### Trouble in Wyoming.

CHEYENNE, Sept. 3.—The following special from Rock Springs, Wyoming:

"The largest coal mines in the entire Union Pacific system are at Rock Springs, 250 miles west of Cheyenne. The company recently imported a large number of Chinese to take the place of the white men employed. Yesterday afternoon the entire force of white miners, about 150 strong, organized, and arming themselves with shot-guns marched to China town. After firing a volley into the air they reloaded and ordered the Chinamen to leave at once, the Chinamen fleeing to the hills closely pursued by the miners, who fired several volleys at the fugitives with fatal effect. The Chinese quarter was then set on fire, and thirty-nine houses, which were owned by the company, were destroyed together with their contents. The miners next visited the various mines in the camp, unearthed all of the Chinamen at work therein, and bade them flee. Of four hundred Chinamen here yesterday morning not one remains. All are in the hills, heading for Green River, fourteen miles west of here. Fifteen were killed outright by shots fired by the miners and many were wounded. It is said that several, who were feeble and helpless from disease, perished in the flames.

"Sheriff Young arrived from Green river on a special train yesterday afternoon, with a possee of deputies, but they were too late to prevent the mob from carrying out their plans.

"The miners quietly dispersed after having made sure of the departure of the Chinamen.

CHEYENNE, Sept. 7.—The sheriff of Sweetwater county has arrested twenty-two of the supposed leaders in the Rock Springs riot; among them Isaiah Whitehouse, member elect of the Legislature. The prisoners have been taken to Green River City and lodged in jail. They will have a preliminary hearing tomorrow. More arrests will follow. The charges against the prisoners are murder, arson, rioting and robbery. The ruins of Chinatown have not yet been searched, and no more dead bodies have been discovered. It is estimated now that the number of those who lost their lives, including several who have died in the surrounding hills from the effects of their wounds, is about fifty. All the Chinamen at work in the Almy coal mines, near Evanston, numbering four hundred, have been taken to the latter place under escort of U. S. troops. A Gatling gun was sent from here to Evanston yesterday. The military, under command of Col. Anderson, of the 9th U. S. Infantry, is stationed at Rock Springs, Evanston and Almy, guarding the company's property. No further trouble is apprehended.

The many friends of David Barringer, Esq., will be pained to learn of a very serious accident sustained by that gentleman on last Sunday morning. He had started to church and had gotten only a short way from home when the filly he was driving took fright and ran away. Mr. Barringer was thrown out and his thigh bone was broken near the end, and his ankle put out of joint. The old gentleman was in an unfrequented road and was abliged to lie in the sun until the congregation left the church in the evening, when he was found and taken home. He is severely hurt. Mr. Barringer is well known in the State, having served several terms in the Legislature from this county.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

### Silver Dollars.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Septtember 3.—Treasurer Jordan said to-day that the policy adopted by the Treasury department to secure the better circulation of silver coin is meeting with gratifying success. During the month of August just ended, there was paid out from the different snbtreasuries, $1,677,444 in standard dollars, and $1,495,902 in fractional silver coin, which amounts were very largely in excess of the issue of silver during the corresponding month last year. Mr. Jordan says that the withdrawal of one and two dollar notes from circulation was made necessary by the rapid accumulation of silver in the sub-treasuries. It was expected in this way to create a demand for silver coin. That the plan was successful is shown by the large output of silver during the past month. No formal complaints or protests against the withdrawal of one and two dollar notes have been made. Applications however, have been received for large quantities of small notes. In each case the answer has simply been made that the issue of these notes has been suspended for the present. Treasury officials express themselves as much encouraged by the present state of the finances, and predict an improvement in the general business of the country.

## GERMANY AND SPAIN.

### The Caroline Islands Trouble Assumes a Very Serious Aspect.

MADRID, September 5.—The excitement over the German occupation of Yap is intense and the populace are wild with rage. A large crowd gathered in front of the German embassy, attacked the building and tore down the coat-of-arms and dragged it through the streets to the Puerts del Sol, where they burned it in front of the office of the minister of the interior, amid yells of "Down with Germany." After venting their spleen there the mob proceeded to the French embassy and cheered frantically. The crowd had by this time grown to considerable proportions, and fears being entertained of a serious riot, the troops were ordered out to clear the streets. The crowd slowly retired before the military, but a riot any moment is feared. Fifty-six of the leaders of the mob were arrested before the crowd retired. The council of ministers has adopted a proposition to court-martial the Governor of Yap and the commanders of the two Spanish war ships which arrived there on the 21st ult., for neglect of duty in not immediately garrisoning the island with Spanish soldiers on their arrival there, and the former in not hoisting the Spanish flag and proclaiming the suzerainty of Spain over the island. The report that the German squadron had sailed for the Caroline islands is confirmed. A sensation was caused in Madrid this morning on the receipt of important news from the Caroline islands. The Spanish war ships reached Yap, one of the islands, on the 21st ult., and prepared to occupy it in the name of Spain. The Spanish officers were dilatory in landing the troops, and on the 24th of the same month a German gun boat arrived. Although it was 7 o'clock in the evening the German commander instantly landed a body of marines and sailors and hoisted the German flag over the island. The Spanish officials made an energetic protest against the action of the German commander on the latter's refusal to recede from the position he had taken, and telegraphed to Madrid for instructions. A conflict between the Germans and the Spaniards at Yap is feared. On receipt of the above news the ministers were immediately summoned to a cabiuet council and King Alfonso was advised of the strained situation. His majesty telegraphed that he will arrive in Madrid to-morrow.

### The End to Bone Scraping.

Edward Shepherd, of Harrisburg, Ill., says: "Having received so much benefit from Electric Bitters, I feel it my duty to let suffering humanity know it. Have had a running sore on my leg for eight years; my doctors told me I would have to have the bone scraped or leg amputated. I used, instead, three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and my leg is now sound and well."

Electric Bitters are sold at fifty cents a bottle, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve at 25c. per box by Druggists.

DISEASED HOGS DRESSED FOR MARKET IN CHICAGO.—During the past week the health inspector condemned 100 cholera stricken hogs to the tanks. Yesterday, in a slaughter house at the yards, he condemned twenty-nine that had been killed and dressed and were all ready for market. The hogs were the property of various scalpers who do business in the yards. The heaviest weighed nearly two hundred pounds and the smallest was only 30 pounds in weight. The puffed and discolored flesh inside and out and the sickening smell of the carcasses made the discovery an easy matter.

### Good Results in Every Case.

D. A. Bradford, wholesale paper dealer of Chattanooga, Tenn., writes that he was seriously afflicted with a severe cold that settled on his lungs; he had tried many remedies without benefit. Being induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, did so and was entirely cured by the use of a few bottles. Since which time he has used it in his family for all Coughs and Colds with best results. This is the experience of thousands whose lives have been saved by this Wonderful Discovery.

Trial Bottles free at the Drug Store.

### The Courts Under the New Arrangement.

FIRST DISTRICT—JUDGE SHEPHERD.

Currituck—September 7, one week.
Camden—September 14, one week.
Pasquotank—September 21, oneweek.
Perquimans — September 28, one week.
Chowan—October 5, one week.
Gates—October 12, one week.
Hertford—October 19, one week; December 21, one week.
Washington—October 26, one week; December 14, one week.
Tyrrell—November 2, one week.
Dare—November 9, one week.
Hyde—November 16, one week.
Pamlico—November 23, one week.
Beaufort—November 30, two weeks.

SECOND DISTRICT—JUDGE PHILLIPS.

Craven—November 30, two weeks.
Warren—September 21, two weeks.
Northampton—October 5, two weeks.
Edgecombe—October 19, two weeks.
Bertie—November 2, two weeks.
Halifax—November 16, two weeks.

THIRD DISTRICT—JUDGE CONNOR.

Franklin—August 17, one week; November 16, one week.
Martin—September 7, two weeks; December 7, two weeks, for civil causes and jail cases only.
Pitt—September 21, two weeks.
Greene—October 5, two weeks.
Vance—October 19, two weeks.
Wilson—November 2, two weeks.
Nash—November 23, two weeks.

FOURTH DISTRICT—JUDGE CLARK.

Wake—July 13, two weeks; criminal causes only. August 31, two weeks; civil causes only. September 28, two weeks; criminal. October 26, three weeks; civil causes only.
Wayne—July 27, two weeks; civil and criminal. September 14, two weeks; civil and criminal. October 19, one week; civil causes only.
Harnett—August 10, one week; civil and criminal.
Johnston—August 17, two weeks; civil and criminal.

FIFTH DISTRICT—JUDGE GILMER.

Orange—August 10, one week; November 9, one week.
Caswell—August 17, one week; November 16, one week.
Person—August 24, one week; November 23, one week.
Guilford—August 31, two weeks; December 14, two weeks.
Granville—September 14, two weeks; November 30, two weeks.
Alamance—September 28, one week.
Chatham—October 5, two weeks.
Durham—October 19, two weeks

SIXTH DISTRICT—JUDGE MCKOY.

Jones—August 17, one week; November 2, one week.
Lenoir—August 24, two weeks; November 16, two weeks.
Duplin—September 7, one week; November 30, two weeks.
Pender—September 14, one week; for civil cases only.
New Hanover—September 28, two weeks.
Sampson—October 12, two weeks; December 14, one week.
Carteret—October 26, one week.
Onslow—November 9, one week.

SEVENTH DISTRICT—JUDGE MCRAE.

Cumberland—July 27, one week; November 9, one week, for criminal causes only; November 16, two weeks, for civil causes.
Columbus—August 3, one week.
Moore—August 17, two weeks; December 7, two weeks.
Robeson—August 31, two weeks; October 12, two weeks.
Anson—September 14, one week, for criminal causes; November 30, one week, for civil causes.
Brunswick—September 21, one week.
Richmond—September 28, two weeks; December 21, one week.
Bladen—October 26, two weeks.

EIGHTH DISTRICT—JUDGE MONTGOMERY.

Iredell—August 10, two weeks; November 9, two weeks.
Rowan—August 24, two weeks; November 23, two weeks.
Davidson—September 7, two weeks; December 7, one week.
Randolph—September 21, two weeks.
Montgomery—October 5, two weeks.
Stanley—November 19, two weeks.
Cabarrus—November 2, one week; for criminal cases and non-jury civil cases.

NINTH DISTRICT—JUDGE GRAVES.

Rockingham—July 27, two weeks; November 9, one week.
Stokes—August 10, two weeks; November 16, one week.
Surry—August 24, two weeks; November 23, one week.
Alleghany—September 7, one week.
Wilkes—September 14, two weeks.
Yadkin—September 28, two weeks.
Davie—October 12, two weeks.
Forsyth—October 26, two weeks.

TENTH DISTRICT—JUDGE AVERY.

Henderson—July 20, three weeks.
Burke—August 10, two weeks.
Ashe—August 24, one week.
Watauga—August 31, one week.
Caldwell—September 7, one week.
Mitchell—September 14, two weeks.
Yancey—September 28, two weeks.
McDowell—October 12, two weeks.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT—JUDGE SHIPP.

Alexander—July 27, one week.
Catawba—August 3, one week.
Cleveland—August 10, two weeks; October 26, one week.
Mecklenburg—August 31, 3 weeks; civil causes only.
Union—September 21, two weeks.
Lincoln—October 5, one week.
Gaston—October 12, two weeks.
Rutherford—November 2, two weeks.
Polk—November 16, one week.

TWELFTH DISTRICT—JUDGE GUDGER.

Madison—August 3, two weeks; November 23, two weeks, civil causes.
Buncombe—August 17, three weeks; December 7, two weeks.
Transylvania—September 7, 1 week.
Haywood—September 14, two weeks.
Jackson—September 28, one week.
Macon—October 5, one week.
Clay—October 12, one week.
Cherokee—October 19, two weeks.
Graham—November 2, one week.
Swain—November 9, one week.

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THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

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**University of North Carolina.**

Six new Professors have recently been added to the Faculty, making a total of seventeen instructors. All the Courses of Study have been enlarged and strengthened. Post-graduate instruction is offered in every department. The next session begins August 27. Entrance examinations August 27, 28, 29.

For catalogue containing information in regard to tuition, board, terms of admission, &c., apply to

HON. KEMP P. BATTLE, LL. D.,
PRESIDENT,
Chapel Hill, N. C.

**NOTICE.**

TO the citizens of Salem-Winston. I am now located in Salem, in my

**BARBER SHOP,**

at the Store house of H. W. Fries, where I will be pleased to serve the public in the tonsorial art. Will take pleasure in waiting on ladies or gentlemen at their residences.

**MY HAIR RENEWER.**

BEST IN THE WORLD,

is specially adapted for cleansing the scalp and promoting the growth of the hair.

Respectfully,

**ALEX. CATES.**

Salem, N. C., June 18-3m.

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Agents for Mail Contractors,

804 E. STREET, N. W.,

**WASHINGTON, D. C.**


**RICHMOND AND DANVILLE R. R,**

N. C. DIVISION.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

| Date, May 81, 1885. | No. 51, Daily. | No. 53, Daily. |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Charlotte, | 4.50 a m | 6.30 p m |
| " Salisbury, | 6.32 a m | 7.50 p m |
| " Lexington, | 7.45 a m | 8.52 p m |
| Arrive Greensboro, | 8.17 a m | 9.18 p m |
| Leave " | 9.35 a m | |
| Arrive Hillsboro, | 11.39 a m | |
| " Durham, | 12.13 p m | |
| " Raleigh, | 1.20 p m | |
| Leave " | 2.28 p m | |
| Arrive Goldsboro, | 4.40 p m | |

No. 15—Daily except Sunday.
Leave Greensboro, 10.00 p m
Arrive at Raleigh, 6.00 a m
Arrive at Goldsboro, 11.00 a m

No. 51—Connects at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R., for all points North, East and West of Danville. At Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R., for all points in Western North Carolina. At Goldsboro with W. & W. R. R. Daily. Nos. 51 and 53 connect at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points on Salem Branch.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

| Date, May 31, 1885. | No. 50, Daily. | No. 52. Daily. |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Goldsboro, | 12.35 p m | |
| Arrive Raleigh, | 3.00 p m | |
| Leave " | 5.00 p m | |
| Arrive Durham, | 6.07 p m | |
| " Hillsboro, | 6.47 p m | |
| " Greensboro, | 9.00 p m | |
| Leave " | 11.21 p m | 9.36 a m |
| Arrive Lexington, | 12.31 p m | 10.40 a m |
| " Salisbury, | 1.05 a m | 11.10 a m |
| " Charlotte, | 2.56 a m | 12.35 p m |

No. 16—Daily except Sunday.
Leave Goldsboro, 7.45 p m
Arrive at Raleigh, 11.45 p m
Leave Raleigh, 12.35 a m
Arrive at Greensboro, 8.30 a m

No. 50—Connects at Salisbury for all points on W. N. C. R. R., and at Charlotte with A. & C. Air-Line for all points in the South and Southwest.

No. 52—Connects at Charlotte with C. C. & A. R. R., for all points South and Southeast and with A. & C. Air-Line for all points South.

N. W. N. C. RAILROAD.

GOING SOUTH.

No. 50—Daily.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leave Greensboro, | 11.35 p m |
| Arrive Kernersville, | 12.39 p m |
| " Salem, | 1.17 p m |

No. 52—Daily.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leave Greensboro, | 9.46 a m |
| Arrive Kernersville, | 10.50 a m |
| " Salem, | 11.25 a m |

GOING NORTH.

No. 51—Daily.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leave Salem, | 6.55 p m |
| Arrive Kernersville, | 7.30 p m |
| " Arrive Greensboro, | 8.35 p m |

No. 53—Daily.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leave Salem, | 6.40 a m |
| Arrive Kernersville, | 6.05 a m |
| " Greensboro, | 8.05 a m |

STATE UNIVERSITY R. R.

GOING NORTH.

No. 1—Daily, except Sunday.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leave Chapel Hill, | 10.25 a m |
| Arrive University, | 11.25 p m |

No. 3—Daily, except Sunday.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leave Chapel Hill, | 5.00 p m |
| Arrive University, | 6.00 p m |

GOING SOUTH.

No. 4—Daily, except Sunday.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leave University, | 6.30 p m |
| Arrive Chapel Hill, | 7.31 p m |

No. 2—Daily, except Sunday.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leave University, | 11.54 a m |
| Arrive Chapel Hill, | 12.54 p m |

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**Seeds for the Children's Garden at 25 per cent. Discount.**

The Choicest and Best Flower Seeds, just imported from Europe.

If you or the children want seeds, please send for my Catalogue for 1885, with directions for cultivating, FREE TO ALL.

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# HINSHAW & BYNUM,

## Wholesale & Retail Merchants,

WINSTON, N. C.

**FOR THE LADIES.**

Have you examined our stock of Ladies, Misses' and Childrens' Goods since we moved them into a separate store room? If not you are very respectfully invited to call and examine our very large stock and prices. *We intend to make it to the interest of every lady in this country to give us a large share of her trade by giving her good goods, low prices and honest treatment.* Very Respectfully,

**HINSHAW & BYNUM.**

**DRESS GOODS.**

Black Dress Silks, 90 cts., $1.00, $1.60 and $1.75 per yard, Colored Dress Silks 60 to 80 cents per yard, Trimming Silks in all colors 65 to $2.00 per yard, Black, Navy Blue, Wine Color, Plum, Brown, Garnet, Olive Green and light shade Cashmeres at prices from 25 cents to $1.00 per yard. Black, Brown, Light Blue, Cream, Buff, Pink and colored Nuns' Veiling, Grey checked and other colors, Summer Flannels, Lace Buntings in all colors. Large assortment of plain and fancy Dress Goods, all colors and prices from 6 to 75 cents per yard, Black Alpaca of different grades, Solid Blue, Pink, Cream and Brown Lawn, large stock of figured Lawns, White and Linen Lawns, Cross Barred Muslin, Swiss Muslin, Jaconets, Nainsook, Cream and Pink Mull, Satteens, Chambrays, Ginghams, Zephyr Cloth, Seersuckers, Bonnet Checks in all colors, Dress Linens, White, figured and colored Piquets, Grass Cloths, Prints in great variety, Cambrics, Wigans, Crinoline, Corset Jeans, &c.

Cretonnes, colored and White Canton Flannels, Dress and sack flannels of all colors and grades, Red, White and Grey plain and twilled Flannels. Large stock of dress Linseys and Bellemont Plaids, Table Damask in different colors and Napkins to match, Linen table cloth white and colored and Napkins to match, ready-made table cloths of different sizes. Crash and Towels cheap to very good. Table Oil and shelf cloths. Full assortment plain and figured Counterpanes from 90 cents to $2.50 each. White and Grey Bed Blankets and Bed Quilts from 75 cents to $10.00 per pair. Bleached and Brown Domestics, Bleached and Brown Drills of every description at remarkably low prices, Black, Brown and Blue Velvets, Veiling, Musquito Netting, &c.

Cashmere Shawls, Saratoga Scarfs, Plain and Fancy Shawls of every color and price from 25 cents to $10.00 each, Jerseys plain and braided from $1.25 to $3.00 each, Skirts from 50 cents to $4.00 each, Parasols of latest styles and every color from 30 cents to $5 50 each, great variety of Fans from "give away" to $2.50 each, Canvass and Leather Belts of all colors, Mousquetaire Kid Gloves all colors, also the Foster Lace Kids, Taffeta Jersey, Lisles and Cotton Gloves of every description and price, Ladies', Misses' and Childrens' Silk, Lisle, Cotton and Merino Hosiery of every color and at prices from 5 cents to 75 cents per pair, Warner's Health, Cooley's Health, Tampico, Globe, Princess, Cleopatra, Paragon and other brands of Corsets for Ladies and Misses, Linen Ulsters, Gossamers and Hoop Skirt, Gauze and Merino Vests, &c.

Collars, Cuffs, Lace and Silk Ties, Crepe Lisse, Cotton and Silk Bobinets, Combs, Cloth, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Hair Pins and Ornaments, Thimbles, Needles, Spectacles and Cases, Purses, Satchels, Handkerchiefs in great variety, Cotton and Linen Braid, Skirt Braid, Novelty and Feather Braid, Linen and Silk Floss, Hamburg Edgings, Torchon, Oriental, Valenciennes, Spanish, Irish and all over Lace, Insertion, Swiss Embroidery and Everlasting Trimming, Black and colored Silk Fringe, Guimp, Cord Pasamentry, Ribbons and Velvet Trimmings in great variety, large assortment of Buttons, Ball Knitting and Sewing Cotton, Coat's Spool Cotton, Barbour's Linen Thread, Corticelli Silk and Twist, all shades, Laundry and Toilet Soaps, Cologne, Perfumery, Hair Oil, Bay Rum, Tooth Powders, Swanns' Down, Cascarilla and hundreds of other articles.

**SHOES A SPECIALTY.**

Opera Slippers, New Port Ties, Cloth and Foxed Lace and Button Gaiter Shoes, Morocco, Kid, Peb. Goat, Calf, Veal Calf, Pebble, Buff, Wax Kip Bals and other grades both lace and button for Children, Misses' and Ladies from 40 cents to $5.00 per pair.

For style, fit and durability T. Miles' Sons Philadelphia Handmade fine Shoes surpass all others and are for sale only by

**HINSHAW & BYNUM.**

We have sold thousands and thousands of the celebrated Bay State Shoes and have never heard a word of complaint. Our trade in them increases every month. We carry a very large assortment, and if you want a medium price Shoe they are the Shoes for you to buy. For sale only by HINSHAW & BYNUM.

We buy our Shoes by the package from manufacturers and sell more than any house in this section of the State and will give you as much or more real value for the money than you possible can get elsewhere.

Remember that every pair of T. Miles' Sons and Bay State Branded Shoes are fully warranted to wear well, not to rip and to give satisfaction.

**LADIES TRUNKS FROM $2 TO $10 EACH.**

All are cordially invited to come and see us.

Very Respectfully,

HINSHAW & BYNUM.

July 25th, 1885.

# The People's Press.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1885.


## LOCAL ITEMS.

AN EPITOME OF THE WEEK'S DOINGS.

—All persons in arrears for the PRESS will please call and settle.

—The County Superintendent of Education will attend at the Court house on the second Thursday, Friday and Saturday, September 10, 11 and 12, for the purpose of examining the applicants for teacher's certificates. Saturday for colored applicants.

—Press, self-piler, for sale.

—Weather cool and cloudy for several days.

—E. T. Senseman, Miss E. L. Senseman and Miss Lulu Lueders, are at the Belo House.

—Mr. Clark, of Danville, called on us Tuesday. He enters a daughter at the Academy.

—Elm Street Public School opened on Monday with a good attendance,—50 pupils enrolled.

—We learn that C. B. Hasten, of Kernersville, has been appointed Revenue agent in this county.

—Three lots in Winston for sale. Enquire of

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

—Revenue collections for the week ending Sept. 5th, 1885, amount to $12,150.60. A good showing for our branch office.

SALEM FEMALE ACADEMY opened with one hundred and forty pupils. This is a very encouraging opening. New scholars are coming in daily.

—The Jewish era commences September 10th with the year 5,646. The occasion is usually observed with closed doors by the Hebrew merchants.

—Among the numerous boarders in the Academy is a representative of five generations of the Spencer family, of Virginia, all educated in this old school.

—G. L. Jones, of Shady Grove township, Davie county, was curing a barn of tobacco on Wednesday night, of last week, when it caught fire and burned down.—*Times.*

—The Jesse Cannady homestead, on Liberty Street, Winston, has been purchased by H. H. Reynolds, who will build a large tobacco factory upon the premises at an early day.

### N. W. N. C. Guide Book.

An illustrated edition of this popular pamphlet has just been issued. An appendix notices the late improvements in Salem and Winston. Price 25 cents.

—Messrs. Giersh, Senseman & Co., have a new advertisement in the PRESS this week. We see hundreds of tobacco flues going out of town, and all marked "Big Coffee Pot." They certainly turn out a good job, and everybody seems to know it. See adv.

—D. S. Reid's new advertisement came too late for insertion this week. He has a large stock of seasonable goods, and handles the celebrated DISSOLVED BONE PHOSPHATE FOR WHEAT AND GRASS. Don't fail to go and see Mr. Reid, just above the Orinoco Warehouse.

—Mrs. Sallie F. Chapin, of Charleston, S. C., will deliver a Temperance lecture in the Methodist Protestant church, next Friday night, 11th inst., at 8 o'clock. Mrs. Chapin has given her whole time to this work for several years. She is Superintendent of Temperance work in the Southern States.

THE BIGGEST WATERMELON IN THE STATE.—George Hauser, living in Vienna township in this county, has the mammoth watermelon of the season. It now weighs 104 pounds, is 36 inches in length and 17 inches in diameter. It is still on the vine, and is increasing by actual weight 4 pounds per day.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.—Forsyth County Sunday School Convention convened in the Graded School Assembly Room last Wednesday, and was in session two days. An address was made by Dr. Wiley, after which reports were read by the various officers. There has been a considerable increase in both schools and pupils since the last meeting. Prof. Lineback gave a normal instruction. Wednesday evening a meeting was held in the Presbyterian church in which quite a number of ministers and the laity participated. The same officers were re-elected: Dr. Wiley, President; M. A. Ebert, Secretary; Rev. Dr. Johnston, Treasurer.—*Leader.*

—A list of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., for the week ending Sept. 5th, 1885:

*Ladies.*

Miss Zillah Bodenhamer, Miss Jsophella Butts, Miss Anna Brown, Miss Lizzie Fries, Miss Mary Mock, Miss Laura A. Nifong, Mrs. Emma Peddicord, Miss Cora Snider, Mrs. Mary E. Trissey.

*Gentlemen.*

S. S. Albertson, Mr. Chas. S. Eckston, Mr. Rufus Faw, A. D. Hulin, Valentine Motsinger, J. B. O'Briant, Mr. Manuel Reid, Mr. R. L. Tyson, Mr. William Tate.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for advertised letters. If not called for within one month they will be sent to the dead letter office.

T. B. DOUTHIT, P. M.

## LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Henry Stewart, of Midway township, sold a mule colt for $50.

—Jasper Smith and family started to Missouri last Wednesday.

—The late rains are said to have benefitted late tobacco considerably.

—Lewis Wilson has received over $200 for his crop of watermelons.

—Alexander Delap commenced a singing school at Midway on last Saturday.

—Henry Clodfelter, of Davidson county, has been very sick but is better now.

Last Saturday the people around Mt. Vernon met and cleaned off the grave yard.

—Protracted meeting will be held at Pleasant Retreat on the second Sunday in September.

—The members of New Friendship have furnished their church with new glass lamps.

—Chinquapins are beginning to turn black, and children are already paying the bushes frequent visits.

—Dr. Rothrock has cured 4 barns of tobacco, and says that it is of the best color of any he has ever raised.

—Frederick Willard took some sweet potatoes to Salem on last Friday, one of which weighed 2 pounds.

—James Doub, of the upper part of Forsyth county, lost a good farm horse from some disease last week.

—The Primitive Baptists held a Union meeting at Saint's Delight, commencing on last Saturday a week ago.

—Elder Turner will preach the funeral sermon of Charlie Clinard at New Friendship, the first Sunday in October.

—Your correspondent saw a second crop of the common old field plums on one tree, and they are nearly ripe.

—The children of the late S. A. Mock, Esq., have placed a handsome monument at his grave in Midway grave yard.

—There seems to be a good deal of sickness through the country. We notice that Dr. Rothrock is kept tolerably busy visiting patients.

— Pleasant Nifong, received $17 for watermelons, raised on a piece of ground too small to have produced one bushel of wheat.

—The late rains have greatly improved the condition of garden stuff and many who had given up all hope of sour crout, are now of the opinion that they may yet indulge in the luxury.

—Frederick Williard has a horse with which he hauled over 1,400 ponnds of spokes when the roads were muddy. At another time he hauled over 1,500 pounds of hay at one load.

—Sheltod Siceloff sold his interest in the Clodfelter grist mill to John Thomas, and then Mr. Thomas sold it to Columbus Siceloff who already owned one half of it, now Columbus Siceloff is sole owner and proprietor of the mill.

—The Consistory of Pleasant Retreat met the Consistories of the Reformed churches of upper Davidson, at Pilgrim's church, on last Saturday and transacted important business. Rev. Gurley will take immediate charge of the churches in the upper part of the county.

—About two weeks ago, David Jones cut a portion of his tobacco and put it into his barn, to "air cure." It has turned to a beautiful color and from its appearance, it looks like it would be a cheap and good plan to cure it in this way, where a man has a small crop. It will wesgh more than when cured by fire.

NOTICE.—On the fourth Sundays of the months, is the regular meeting time at the Clemmonsville church but for the purpose of securing ministerial aid, the time for holding the protracted meeting will be changed to the third, instead of the fourth Sunday in this month. Rev. —— Roberson, will aid Elder Turner in the meeting. There will be preaching at Abbott's Creek church the same day.

The protracted meeting at Friendship which commenced on last Saturday, and is now (Monday) in progress is well attended. Elder Turner is assisted by Elder Henry Sheets who is so well known in this community, and also by a young man, Rev. Roberson who is preaching some excellent sermons considering his youth.

—A man living in Thomasville township, says that he can stand at his house and see twelve tobacco barns which were built during this summer. He says his neighbors are cutting tobacco, and that it is good. One of his neighbors sold some new tobacco in Winston, receiving respectively—$6, $13 and $19 per hundred for it.

—John Taylor, of Davidson county, intends to put up a sassafras oil still this fall, and manufacture oil during the winter. He has had some experience in this business, and no doubt he can make fair wages at it, but at present prices paid for oil, those who are not acquainted with the business had better let oil making alone.

—There has been a great amount of stubble turned since the rain but there is such a growth of weeds on the ground that they will hardly be well rotted until wheat sowing time.

—In speaking of the superior quality of metal of tools made years ago, David Jones says that he uses a hand saw that has been in occasional use nearly one hundred years. His father bought it of Randall Daniels, who went to the West many years ago. The saw is somewhat worn, but cuts well when sharp.

—We saw a man going over the country trying to sell a thing that he calls a "tire tightener," and we heard a good blacksmith say that is an excellent contrivance to spoil wheels. With it he raises the felleys from the spokes and places leather on top of the spokes. This destroys the "dish" of the wheel and decreases its strength.

—Richard Brown, of Waughtown, advises persons to be cautious in the use of camphor. While suffering with an attack of colic, Mr. Brown took a piece about the size of the end of a man's thumb, and also a small quantity dissolved in water. It almost threw him in convulsions, and his condition seemed to be a dangerous one for awhile.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTERS FROM OUR FRIENDS.

### KERNERSVILLE LETTER.

*Messrs. Editors:*—On Wednesday, 28th of August, I started to visit Mt. Bethel church, in Carroll county, Va. By invitation I went by Mr. Samuel Morris's; he told me I would find it a pretty rough way to his house, and I did, so much so, that I left my conveyance in a meadow and with my horse made my way there; the conveyance remained out all night.

Next day I went to Danbury; it was a cool morning, and I afterwards learned there was a heavy frost on the mountain—Blue Ridge. A great many of the visitors have left since two weeks ago, still enough are here to keep things lively.

Friday morning it is raining, and Rev. Mr. Brown, from Winston, is lamenting over it, as he wants to start home this morning.—I said, "Brother Brown, you are used to it." "Yes," he said. "But this *sprinkling* I don't like." In half an hour, he and another young man left, and I directly after; and just outside of town I met their buggy coming back,—they had broken a spring; and a ilttle further on there stood brother Brown in the road, taking the *sprinkling* very philosophically—he was getting used to it. I came as far as Mr. Frank Butner's, at Stony Ridge.

On Saturday morning I again resumed my way and on the other side of Tom's Creek I met Rev. Dr. Daugherty; he had been up the country. He told me he had a call to serve a congregation in Fargo, Dakota Territory, a town of 10,000 inhabitants, but had not decided as yet to go. Well, if he goes, I wish him success in his work, and almost envy him too. After a man has gone the same round for forty years almost any change is a God-send. Last April 40 years ago, I travelled this same road I am travelling now, for the first time, and preached my first sermon on top of the mountain near the Old Flower Gap,—that was before the new roads, Piper, Fancy and Willis Gap, now the great thoroughfares of travel, were made. And not far from where I preached that time is "Hawk's Cove," where Bishop Henry Shultz, then Pastor of Friedberg Congregation, preached one night in old Mr. Hawk's cabin, and some one held a pine torch for him to see to read his text and his hymn. He was to sleep here too, but he sat up all night on the side of his bed, *fighting the fleas.* But there has been a come-out in the descendants of the Hawks, a good many of them are "well to do" people and live in good houses now.

About sundown I reached Capt. Clark's; Sunday morning it threatened rain; however, we went to the church and found a good company collected. I preached in the morning, and again in the afternoon. On Monday I preached at 11 o'clock and again at night, and found but little difference from my congregations yesterday. People here are getting hungry for preaching, as there has only been some one up twice during the year, and there is no other preaching in the neighborhood except the Mormons, and *two* of them come every month and preach to *five* people, as no one else goes to here them.

This has been a hard year for this section of country, as the crops have failed two years in sucession; corn got up to $1.50 per bushel, and could not be got for the money; and a great deal of the flour sent to Mt. Airy was ground out of musty wheat and could hardly be eaten. Uncle Billy Chapel says this was the hardest year he ever experienced, and he has been used to "hard times" all his life. But this year they have the best prospect for corn they have had in five years, and if the railroad gets to Mt. Airy it will never be so bad again.

Wednesday morning I started home; staid with Mr. Coe. His youngest son died a short time ago, who was said, with one exception, to have been the stoutest man in the neighborhood. Young Pullam, another neighbor boy, died about the same time, but they both left good evidence of a hope in Christ, and that is at least a comfort to their friends.

On Thursday I saw the convicts at work on the railroad, and the guards standing round with their guns. If I had my choice between starvation and standing guard, I believe I'd starve.

C. L. R.

*Kernersville, Sept. 4, 1885.*

### Commissioners' Court.

The following were granted license to retail spirituous liquors: J. J. Petre, J. H. Cornatzer & Brother and T. A. Livengood & Co.

A petition by citizens of Bethania township, for a new road was filed and the clerk directed to make the usual publication on the court-house door.

Application was made for admission of John L. S. Hampton, son of Nannie Hampton, aged 8 years on the 20th of May, 1885, to the Asylym.

Ordered by the Board that the receipt of the County Treasurer, to Dr. E. Kerner, Railroad Tax Collector for 1880, for taxes on Bank stock from which he was enjoined collection, shall be a good and legal voucher to said collector.

The following are the list of jurors drawn for the Fall term of Superior Court, to be held on October 26th:

FIRST WEEK.

A. A. Grabbs, W. E. Nading, G. W. Newsom, J. S. Ziglar, R. B. Flynt, Wm. H. Glassco, H. S. Moser, M. C. Dean, Adam Nifong, F. M. Stafford, W. N. Vest, J. D. Paylor, W. T. Nelson, J. H. Fulp, W. A. Shultz, J. C. Holder, E. N. Spease, Benjamin Hampton, Philip Mock, Sidney Shore, D. H. King, W. W. Phillips, J. C. Martin, C. T. Wall, Wm. Grabbs, A. S. Conrad, Wm. Ketner, J. A. Strader, John L. Clodfelter, James Reed, W. H. Miller, M. F. Masten, James Linville, J. W. Ogburn, F. L. Reynolds.

SECOND WEEK:

J. F. Armfield, James Sprinkle, E. T. Clinard, David Linville, Geo. W. Johnson, Wesley Long, Jas. Tyner, (col.,) Iverson Smith, J. W. Scales, C. T. Pope, Harrison Crouse, J. L. Phipps, R. F. Beeson, H. B. Holder, W. A. Byerly, W. T. Warner, R. D. Walker, W. T. Benton.

J. S. Hege, of Broadbay, was duly qualified as Deputy Sheriff, by taking and subscribing the oath of office.

Ordered by the Board that C. S. Hauser, Clerk Superior Court be allowed for services in connection with the State Pension cases for 4 days, at $2 per day, and that the clerk of the Board be allowed same pay for his time as the Board of Commissioners were allowed.

### MARRIED.

In Belew's Creek township, on Sept. 3rd, by R. S. Linville, Esq., J. W. FULP, to Miss NANNIE M. LINVILLE. All of this county.

### DIED.

In this place, on Monday evening last, EUGENE A. BONER, aged 44 years.

Mr. BONER was a genial companion, a fine conversationalist and a finished musical critic. Several of his notices of concerts have appeared in the PRESS. His later years were spent in Ashe county, recently returned to his native town.

In this place, on Sunday last, Mrs LIVENGOOD. She was buried at the Liberty graveyard.

### Obituary.

SARAH WELFARE, wife of Thos. D. Welfare, departed this life on the 30th of August, near Clemmonsville, in the 34th year of her age. She was married in 1873. Her married life, short though it was, was a very happy one. In 1882 she was attacked by that fell destroyer, consumption. Her death was a very quiet and peaceful one, and she died in the full hope of a blessed immortality. Her mother's death two years ago was a said blow to her, but she reconciled herself by saying:—"why do I weep for I shall soon be with her up yonder where Jesus is." She frequently spoke of death and always with perfect fearlessness. The thought of leaving her children, Emma and Daisy was most trying to her, and the only regrets she expressed was that she must leave them. Her last words to them were full of advice and admonition to be good children and to meet her in Heaven. In conversation with Rev. Mr. Turner she said she had always thought a great deal of him and had sent for him to tell him that she had made her peace with God and all was well. She was a dutiful daughter, a loving wife and an affectionate mother. She was a consistent member of the Dunker church and will be greatly missed in her church. Her funeral was preached on Monday, to a large congregation, by the venerable pastor Jacob Faw, and additional remarks were made by the yonng ministers, Rufus Faw and Frank Roberson.


TESTED BY TIME.

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IN SUCCESSFUL USE FOR

HALF A CENTURY.

The best Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Dyspepsia and Rheumatism. Insure Healthy Appetite, Good Digestion, Regularity of the Bowels. A precious boon to delicate females, soothing and bracing the nervous system, and giving vigor and health to every fibre of the body. Sold by Druggists. For Pamphlets, etc., address C. E. HULL & CO., 19 Cedar St., N. Y. City.

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Clothing House.

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MAIN STREET, WINSTON, N. C.

M. M. STEIN, Proprietor.

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BIG COFFEE POT!

TOBACCO FLUES! TOBACCO FLUES!!

We are now moving them just as fast as they can be manufactured. If you want a good, reliable set come right along, buy of us and save money.



STOVES! STOVES! STOVS!!

A car load of Cooking and Heating Stoves to arrive by the middle of September. Remember that we are always headquarters for

STOVES AND TIN-WARE,

having the largest assortment of any house in this section.

LEADER IN LOW PRICES.

Sign "Big Coffee Pot."

GIERSH, SENSEMAN & CO.,

MAIN ST., SALEM, N. C.

SPRING 1885.

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!!

I am daily receiving NEW GOODS at my Store opposite Orinoco Warehouse, where I will be glad to welcome everybody, both old and young, feeling confiident they can be suited in goods and prices.

ALWAYS REMEMBER THAT

D. S. REID,

IS HEADQUARTERS for everything in his line.

GROCERY DEPARTMENT FULL

and prices to suit everybody. SUGARS, COFFEE, MOLASSES, SYRUP and FISH lower than ever known.

Large Stock of MEN'S, BOYS', LADIES, MISSES and CHILDREN'S SHOES, justbought.

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS and many other things too tedious to mention,

AT VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Mr. J. R. HAIZLIP and Miss BETTIE L. TRAYNHAM are with me and will be glad to welcome their many friends and extend an invitation to all to come and see them.

COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for goods.

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE. Corner of Main and Second Street, opposite Orinoco Warehouse.

D. S. REID.

Winston, N. C., April 30th, 1885.

AT THE SALEM BOOKSTORE

CAN ALWAYS BE FOUND

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, STATIONERY

AND BIRTHDAY AND EASTER CARDS.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM, PROPRIETORS.


### SALEM MARKETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat, | $1 15 to 1 25 |
| Corn, per bushel, | 75 to 80 |
| Oats, " " | 00 to 50 |
| Rye, " " | 00 to 00 |
| Barley, per bushel, | 00 to 00 |
| Flour, per hundred, | 2 75 to 3 00 |
| Peas, (col'd,) per bushel, | 0 00 to 0 90 |
| Peas, (white,) " " | 1 00 to 00 |
| Beans, (col'd,) " " | 00 to 75 |
| Beans, (white)" " | 1 50 to 00 |
| Onion Setts, per bushel, | 0 00 to 00 |
| Pork, | 0 to 7½ |
| Lard, | 8 to 9 |
| Country Meat, (hog round,) | 00 to 00 |
| " Hams, | 00 to 00 |
| Green Apples, per bushel | 0 00 to 0 00 |
| Eggs, | 15 to 15 |
| Butter, per pound, | 15 to 20 |
| Tallow, " " | 6 to 07 |
| Beeswax, " " | 00 to 25 |
| Flax Seed, per bushel, | 90 to 0 00 |
| Potatoes, Irish, per bushel, | 75 to 80 |
| Potatoes, sweet, " " | 00 to 00 |
| Cabbage, per pound, | 4 to 0 05 |
| Chickens, | 15 to 30 |

### Winston Tobacco Market

| | |
|---|---|
| Lugs Common Green, | 5 00 to 6 00 |
| " Bright, | 7 00 to 8 00 |
| " Good, | 8 00 to 12 00 |
| " Fine, | 15 00 to 18 00 |
| Fillers, Common, | 5 00 to 6 00 |
| " Good, | 8 00 to 12 00 |
| " Fine, | 12 00 to 18 00 |
| Wrappers, Common, | 15 00 to 20 00 |
| " Good, | 35 00 to 40 00 |
| " Fine, | 45 00 to 50 00 |
| " Fancy, | 60 00 to 75 00 |


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Special attention to all branches taught in High Schools proper. Full

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BUSINESS COLLEGE equal to any south of Washington. 214 students last year from various parts of the South. New Buildings, new Furniture, new Literary Society Halls, and a full corps of experienced teachers. Location in every way desirable. For Catalogue, &c., address

J. A. & M. H. HOLT,
Oak Ridge, N. C.

Liver, Kidney or Stomach Trouble.

Symptoms: Impure blood, costive bowels, irregular appetite, sour belching, pains in side, back and heart, yellow urine, burning when urinating, clay-colored stools, bad breath, no desire for work, chills, fevers, irritability, whitish tongue, dry cough, dizzy head, with dull pain in back part, loss of memory, foggy sight. For these troubles "WAYNE'S PILLS" are a sure cure. Box, (30 Pills) by mail, 25 cts., 5 for $1.00. Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Phila., Pa. Sold by Druggists.

RE-SALE OF LAND.

BY virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Forsyth County, I will expose to sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, the 26th Day of September, 1885,

the following Lots:

Lot No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, Nos. 4 and 6, on the North side of the road in Waughtown.

Also Lots No. 1, 3, 4, on the South side of the road.

ALSO 29 ACRES OF LAND.

All of the above property belonging to the estate of George Mock,—a ten per cent. bid having been placed upon them since the first sale.

TERMS.—One-third cash, one-third three months and one-third six months. Bond with security required.

P. W. RAPER, *Adm'r.*
of George Mock.

J. C. Buxton, Attorney.
Aug. 24th, 1885.

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Send your name and address for the CEDAR COVE NURSERIES CATALOGUE, representing an immense stock of most beautiful

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Orders solicited from all planters.

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N. W. CRAFT,
SHORE, YADKIN CO., N. C.


NORTH CAROLINA, WILKES COUNTY. } In Superior Court.

Milton McNeill and others, against J. P. Gaultney and others. } Petition to sell land for Partition.

To

Wm. Stout and wife Emeline, John Brown and wife Sallie and Bartlett McNeil, Defendants in the above entitled action.

You are hereby required to appear before the Clerk of the Superior Court of Wilkes County, at his office in Wilkesboro, N. C., on the 22nd day of October, 1885, and answer or demur to the complaint of the Plaintiff filed in this action.

This 22nd day of August, 1885. Witness my hand and seal.

I. S. CALL, C. S. C.
John S. Cranor, Attorney for Plaintiff.


HARTER'S IRON TONIC

THE ONLY TRUE

FACTS REGARDING Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic.

It will purify and enrich the BLOOD, regulate the LIVER and KIDNEYS, and RESTORE THE HEALTH and VIGOR of YOUTH! In all those diseases requiring a certain and efficient TONIC, especially Dyspepsia, Want of Appetite, Indigestion, Lack of Strength, etc., its use is marked with immediate and wonderful results. Bones, muscles and nerves receive new force. Enlivens the mind and supplies Brain Power.

LADIES suffering from all complaints peculiar to their sex will find in DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC a safe and speedy cure. It gives a clear and healthy complexion.

The strongest testimony to the value of DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is that frequent attempts at counterfeiting have only added to the popularity of the original. If you earnestly desire health do not experiment—get the ORIGINAL AND BEST.

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DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC IS FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

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FOR SIX GOOD FAMILIES.

and your name and the name and address of five of your neighbors or friends on a postal card and get free for yourself and each of them a specimen copy of

THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY,

The "Atlanta Constitution."

OUR THREE HUMOROUS WRITERS

"UNCLE REMUS'S" world-famous Sketches of the old Plantation Darkey

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IMPROVE AND SAVE YOUR FRUIT

From the Wasting Ravages of the Curculio and other destructive insects, by using

C. W. WESTBROOK'S NEW INSECTICIDE, "VICTORY"

The great Specific Remedy for the Curculio, Codling, Moth, Borer, Canker Worm, Black Aphades, Wooly Aphis, &c. The Remedy is no HUMBUG. It PREVENTS THE FRUIT FROM DROPPING OFF, ROTTING, BECOMING KNOTTY, WORMY, &c. Satisfaction guaranteed if the directions are followed. If the "VICTORY" fails to benefit the trees and improve the fruit of all sorts and classes the money will be refunded. Price $6 per 100 lbs.—under 25 pounds, 10 cents per pound. Full directions with each package or bag. Send for descriptive circulars. Local and Traveling Agents Wanted. Liberal commissions allowed. "*An ounce of preventative is better than a pound of cure.*" Use the "Victory" IN APRIL BROAD-CAST UNDER THE TREES, and you will destroy a great army of insects and save your fruit and protect your trees. NOTHING HURTFUL IN THE FORMULA, but quite beneficial to trees, vines, plants and vegetation.

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GREENSBORO, N. C.,
Late of Wilson Nurseries, Wilson, N. C.

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Hard and Cracked Hoofs, Sprains, Sores, Swelled Limbs, Mange, Galls. Burns, Scratches, &c., &c., &c.

Is not affected by exposure to the air; does not become rancid; contains no poisons; can be used on all sorts of animals; is perfectly clean and can be used on the human body as effectively as for animals.

Refer to R. W. Belo, Belo House, and Harrison Crouse, who have used the ointment, and highly recommend it.

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BY P. M. HALE, Printer to the State.

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Webster's Practical Dictionary,

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Sample copies of the REGISTER mailed on application. Address,

RALEIGH REGISTER,
RALEIGH, N. C.


NOTICE.

All persons are hereby notified not to cut down or remove any trees or wood from our premises in South Fork township without our permission, under penalty of the law.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.
Forsyth County, N. C., Sept. 18, 1885.


R. B. KERNER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WINSTON, N. C

PLANTATION FOR SALE!

A tract of land containing about 112 acres, well watered, within three miles of Winston, with considerable wood land and meadow thereon, for sale. The improvements consist of a dwelling, barn and tobacco barn.

Apply to L. V. BLUM, Salem.
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DR. STRONG'S PILLS

The Old, Well Tried, Wonderful Health Renewing Remedies.

STRONG'S SANATIVE PILLS For the Liver, Complaint, Regulating the Bowels, Purifying the Blood, Cleansing from Malarial Taint. A perfect cure for Sick Headache, Constipation and all Bilious Disorders.

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# AN OLEAGINOUS SUBJECT.

## INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT RARE AND CURIOUS OILS.

### Oil Extracted From a Central American Insect—Oils From Birds and a Crocodile's Tail.

A resident of this city who has a penchant for collecting rare and curious commercial products has among his collection many specimens of oils of peculiar production which are in use in various countries, and which, while entering largely into the domestic economy and business importance of those countries, are but little known, if at all, in the United States. The collector exhibited and described some of these curious oils to the writer a few days ago.

"Here is an oil," said he, holding up to the light a small vial containing a rich, bright yellow liquid, "which cannot but become a valuable article of general commerce as soon as its qualities are better known. It is extracted from an insect which abounds in Central America, the name of which is niin. Naturalists have given it the name of Coccus Adipofera. It feeds on the sap of a resinous plant of the spondias family, and its numbers in any locality are only limited to the extent to which this plant is found. The importance of the insect in the domestic trade of Central America is recognized by the extensive cultivation of the particular plant upon which its existence depends. This cultivation is made easy by the fact that a cutting from any part of a growing plant inserted in the soil, no matter where, at once takes root and grows rapidly to maturity. The niin follows quickly on the development of its favorite feeding resources, and the plants are completely covered in every part with the insects during the breeding season from the ground up. They hang to the plant by a long beak or proboscis, which they insert in the stalk and branches, giving the plant the appearance of being driven full of peculiarly shaped tacks. The niin is about the size of our rose bug, and nearly one-third of its bulk is pure oil. The natives gather the bugs in cloths, or cut the plants and carry them with their thousands of insects attached to the extracting places. The oil is extracted both by boiling in close vessels and by pressure. The result is a thick, pasty grease, resembling lard except in color. It requires a high temperature to melt it to a liquid. The melting process changes its entire character. It is at first homogeneous, like castor oil, but dark-colored. As it cools it becomes light in color and granular. It will not solidify under a temperature of ten degrees. It then becomes brittle, like suet. A peculiarity of the oil is that it is not soluble in alcohol. It yields readily to ether, hot or cold, when it forms an oily liquid, such as you see in this vial. That is the ether solution of niin oil. It is soluble in turpentine, benzine and chloroform. The turpentine solution possesses qualities which should be of rare value in the mixing of delicate oil colors. The composition of niin oil is such that it will saponify only after long and continuous boiling in the strongest soda lye.

"Niin oil also has a high value as a varnish producer. Melted in a porcelain vessel and the fluid kept at a high and even temperature for an hour or so, during which time certain volatile properties disappear, a tough, flexible, varnish like residue is the result. It is but slightly affected by a high degree of heat or a low degree of cold. It is not soluble in turpentine, but ignited with turpentine it yields a thick, yellow gum—an oleoresin in fact—which closely resembles a solution of India rubber. It will retain a semi-fluid condition for days, and its adhesive properties are remarkable. The turpentine solution of niin oil, run out in vessels to the depth of the sixteenth of an inch, is changed into a solution varnish which is almost equal to shellac, and becomes very hard and elastic by exposure for a day or two to the air. The most porous filter paper is rendered absolutely impervious to water when dipped in the turpentine solution of niin oil and then subjected to heat to volatilize the grease. Garments treated in the same manner are most effectually waterproofed, the coating defying most powerful solvents of oils.

"This oil has not been applied to any practical use as yet except by the natives, principally the Indians and mestizoes of the Yucatan peninsula, who use large quantities of it in mixing the pigments they employ in household decoration and personal adornment. The particular brightness and transparency of the colors produced by these inferior pigments in the hands of primitive artists are due to the use of this oil. It is used generally as a drying oil in other parts of Central America, the turpentine solution being a superior mixture for that purpose. Its introduction among artists would be of great value to them, but its commercial importance will eventually be particularly recognized in the properties which produce the resinous waterproof varnish.

"Here is an oil which is something of a curiosity," said the collector, showing the reporter a liquid of remarkable transparency and almost colorless. "It is guacharo oil from Ecuador. And what do you think it was made from? That bottle contains all that is left of two of the young of the oil bird, or Trinidad goat sucker—or I might better say that the fluid is two of the great sucker's young, for what was left of them after this oil was tried out of them isn't worth speaking about. The goat sucker is a nocturnal bird, something like our whippoorwill, except that it lives in the deep, dark caverns that abound in Ecuador, Venezuela, New-Granada, Trinidad, and other South American regions, and that its diet consists entirely of the abundant oleaginous diet of those countries. A few days after the young are hatched they become literally balls of fat, and are described as being the most curious looking creatures imaginable. The Indians invade the caves at the proper season, which is about this time of the year, and by the light of torches discover the nests and knock them down with long poles, the birds constructing their hatching place high above the reach of depredating animals. When the fat is removed from the young birds there is scarcely anything left but their tiny skeletons. The fat is boiled down at once, fires being made at the mouth of the caverns as soon as the raids on their nests are over. The oil is run into earthen jars. It requires no further purification or refining, as its natural state is purity itself. It is limpid as you see it here. It is used both for cooking and illuminating purposes, and has been pronounced superior to olive oil. It burns in a wick with a white flame, which emits no smoke. Even with the careless methods of the natives the oil will keep sweet a year.

"This," a bottle of thick, muddy grease, "is crude penguin oil. Vessels and crews are sent to Patagonia from England for the express purpose of taking a species of penguin, or manchot, which swarms on that far-away coast. The capture of the unwieldy birds is easy, and from their exclusive fish diet they are described as 'reeking with oil.' The oil is extracted on the hunting grounds, and a cargo of 30,000 gallons is frequently taken back on a single vessel. Penguin oil is used as a dressing for fine leather.

"Here is an oil that is so susceptible to cold that it solidifies in a temperature that quickly melts ice. It is genuine grease from the crocodile of the Indus river, and came from the Punjab, its preparation being the chief industry of the Sarif tribe of Indians. There is no other oil that contains so large a proportion of solidifiable fat. It is a superior leather dressing, and is in great demand in the Orient. I believe it has been inquired for in this country by leather dressers, but it has never been obtainable. The crocodile not only provides this article of commercial importance to the natives, who extract the oil, but its meat is their chief article of food as well. It is a fact which is evidently not generally known in this country that the extracting of oil from the alligator is a business of no small importance in Brazil. The oil is taken from the tail of an average-sized alligator yielding from eight to ten gallons. The oil makes a good illuminant and is highly prized as the base for liniments and ointments. If our petroleum supply ever gives out it might be well for operators to remember this illuminant property of the alligator's tail, for there is little danger of the alligator supply ever becoming exhausted.—*New York Times.*

### A Summer Resort on the Roof.

Many a child in New York who never enjoys the luxury of a "bucket and pail" on the sand of the beach, and never goes into the country, yet has a summer resort. It is on the roof of a tenement-house. So soon as the sun has fairly gone down, the children run in from the street and climb up six, seven, or eight flights of stairs for a merry hour or two where they feel the breezes that cannot enter the rooms and are never felt in the streets. It is an interesting sight to see a roof which covers a whole block, and is two acres in extent, turned into the play-ground or the resting-place of the hundreds of men, women and children who live under it. The men leave their coats and hats, and many of them their shoes, at home, and the women take their sewing or their knitting-needles and go abroad on the roof, for it is Germany, or Italy, or England, for each one according as the fresh air recalls his or her native land. It is not Newport nor Long Branch, for they know nothing of these. But it gives the essential blessings of the seaside resort—coolness, a chance for gossip, and magnificent views. The men discuss "business" with even more spirit than at the fashionable resort, smoke their pipes with greater freedom, and take even as great liberties with propriety to get into comfortable attitudes. The women use what time the care of their little charges allows them to discuss with one neighbor the follies of another in the presence of the whole neighborhood, and the children make a playground of what space is left them by the groups of men and women. After the lamps are lighted, it is a fine view that is commanded from the roof of a high tenement house—long rows of street lamps, the electric lights at Hell Gate, on the bridge, and in the squares, and the moving lights down the bay. When a solid block of tenement houses affords such a relief on the roof from the necessary disadvantages of summer residence in them, even their largeness and height, which are the causes of dark rooms and dangerous construction, become their chief advantages as summer resorts. The fashion of spending the evening on the roof becomes more general every year in New York, and houses are now constructed with special reference to such use. Good stairways are built to the doors, which open on the housetop, railings are put around to make it a safer playground, and seats are put up which remain there all summer.—*Harper's Weekly.*

### The Legend of E-yer-shaw.

About ten miles below St. Paul, on the left bank of the Mississippi river, lies a stone on the margin of a flowering prairie, that for decades has been looked upon by the Sioux with the deepest reverence and awe, and which bears the marks of the sacrilegious curiosity seeker's soulless chisel. In the language of the Sioux it is known as E yer shaw, or Red Rock. It is not of gigantic proportions, weighing hardly more than a ton, and in form looks like a monstrous egg that might have been deposited there by some fabulous bird. Broad stripes of red paint encircle the boulder, being frequently retouched by the half-civilized yet superstitious remnants of this once mighty people, who still live in the vicinity of this spot so sacred to them. Away back in the years that have gone, when this ground was held defiantly against the avaricious encroachments of the Chippewas by the determined Sioux, at the close of a summer's day and on the eve of a great battle between the contending tribes, the rock is said to have walked down from Zion Hill, a small mountain that lifts its front from the northern skirt of the prairie, and rested where it now lies. Ka-be-bou ik-ka, the storm spirit of the Chippewas, became so enraged that he sent forth fiery arrows of lightning against the rock and thundered forth his ungovernable rage, but the rock defied the powers of the Chippewa god, and remained intact, and in the midst of the terrific battle of the elements the Indians fought, and the disheartened Chippewas were driven across the river and defeated. From the time until the advancing hosts of civilization drove them from the ground the Sioux each year brought gifts of fruit, moccasins, and blankets to the rock, and offered them at a sacrifice to the Great Spirit who kad given them so signal a victory over their enemies. The superstitions of the Indians was a source of considerable profit for many years to an enterprising negro who lived in that vicinity. He quietly purloined the articles from the rock and sold them back to the Indians at a good advance on the original cost. He became so bold in his thieving that he was at last caught in the act and his woolly skull cut open with a tomahawk and his body thrown into the river.—*Chicago Herald.*

### A Gondola Race in Venice.

There was such a complete block that you could easily have walked across the Grand canal over the bridge of boats thus formed, while the noise was so great you could not hear yourself speak. For the people in sandolas and canoes, so light that they were in momentary danger of being overturned, screamed and shouted to the gondoliers to make room for them, while the latter in return bade them get out of the way. And all the time those behind cried, "Forward!" and those before cried, "Back!" for they had now reached the rope stretched from one side of the canal to the other to keep the course clear, and beyond which the foremost gondolas, though their godoliers put down their oars, were soon carried by the crowd behind, pushing and struggling for better places. Policemen, stationed every here and there, did their best to force back the boats. "Avanti! A dietro, Giovani! Va presto!" they cried. "A dietro!" cried the gondoliers in chorus, but not one would move. Then the chief of police stood up in his gondola and spoke to the people, none of whom, however, listened to what he said. All were too busy pushing and screaming. It was almost time for the racers to reappear, and every minute more boats were being pressed beyond the bridge. "A dietro! A dietro!" cried the policeman, with renewed vigor. "A dietro! A dietro!" repeated the gondoliers. But still no one moved. Then the chief of police stood up again and called out an order to a fireman in a rear gondola. The latter at once turned a great hose on the crowd and began pumping away at his small engine. A stream of water fell upon the boats. There were loud screams of indignation and then a rush. Men, women and children scrambled over the gondolas and escaped through the narrow streets. Gondoliers rowed again in good earnest, and went swiftly down the canal, directly in front of the returning boats. Through this confusion the racers made their way as best they could. The bridge was reached, though when, and who came first, none could see but the judges, and, perhaps, the royal party from the Palazzo Toscani.—*Outing.*

# FARM GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

### Watering Plants.

It pays to water the plants during dry weather. When rain is wanted, and the ground is hot and dry, a good watering of the early plants will do much to bring them into bearing sooner. If the whole garden cannot be watered, try a few special plants and push them forward, so as to have some of them bearing before the others come on. Early turnips can be hastened in that manner, while celery, cauliflower and tomatoes should receive special attention.

### Watering Horses.

Horses working in the field require watering more than three times a day. When a horse plunges its head deep into the trough to drink, it is injuriously thirsty, and has been suffering. While the owner visits the water jug kept in the shade, about once every hour, he scarcely thinks of his team, laboring in the dust and suffering from thirst. It is a good plan to carry a supply of water to the field for the horses on a light drag which is as easily taken, as to drive the horses or lead them to the field in harness alone, and it would be a grateful change to carry a bunch of fodder along to give them a mouthful when they rest at times. Regularity in watering horses is a point which ought to be carefully observed, because they will worry when thirsty, until relieved. Soft water for drinking purposes is very much preferable to hard water.—*American Agriculturist.*

### Orchard Insects.

The increasing number of insects, which are each year causing the production of crops to be more laborious and insecure, must be met with determination and by effective insecticides on the part of the farmer. The insecticides which can be used to advantage in the orchard are numerous, and are each year increasing. Some of the best thought of our scientists is turned in the direction of economic entomology. The habits of many of our orchard insects are not yet perfectly known, and there is abundant opportunity for new and effective insecticides to be discovered or invented.

Measures for lessening insect attacks may be divided into two classes—preventives and remedies. The preventives which are of most general use in the orchards are as follows:

1. Good culture and tidiness. Good cultivation is the first and most rigorous demand made upon the orchardist for the prevention of insect ravages, as well as for inducing thrift in his trees. Tidiness in the prompt removal of all rubbish and litter, and clean cultivation, are direct and important preventives of insect depredations. It is almost useless to fight the codling moth, curculio, flat-headed borer, bark louse, and numerous other insects in a slovenly orchard. Weak trees are especial favorites of certain insects, especially the flat-headed borer and the bark louse. The frequent turning and stirring of the ground destroys the hiding places of insects, and exposes the larvæ to birds and weather. The same turning and stirring are the means of adding fresh vigor to the trees, enabling them to withstand the attacks of insects. A continuous cropping of high grass is nearly always highly detrimental to an orchard, especially on poor land. The casual observer can easily demonstrate to himself the greater average abundance of insects in long sodded orchards than in those which are always cultivated.

2. Washing the trunks and main branches of trees with soap and water and carbolic acid, as a preventive of egg laying by borers and other insects. The carbolic soap wash, made by boiling together one quart of soft soap and two gallons of water, and adding a pint of crude carbolic acid while the mixture is still hot, is probably the best wash to be had. The odor of the carbolic acid remains for a long time and is very disagreeable to insects. A good wash is also made by adding to the above mixture a little sulphur. Washes for trees are chiefly of benefit in preventing the attacks of insects, or in killing such insects as bark lice, aphides, etc. The soap wash is all that is necessary for this purpose. I have never been able to ascertain any better results from whitewashing than from soap washing trees, although I have seen it tried very often. There are good reasons for supposing that some injury results from whitewashing. It is certainly unsightly. Washing trees may be either a preventive or a remedy, although it is commonly used in the former capacity.

3. Encircling trees with freshly tarred cloth or some similar preparation to prevent the ascension of the canker worm and other insects.

4. Planting shrubs which will attract insects from fruit trees, and from which they may be easily captured. It has been found that some of the wild and cultivated spiræas attract the rose chafer from grape vines and fruit trees.

5. Using odorants which will repel the insects. This might be included under No. 2. Ammonia diluted and syringed through the tops of trees will repel the codling moth. Putrid whale oil showered upon plum trees is said to protect them from the curculio.

6. Protecting and encouraging insectivorous birds.

Among remedies the following are the most general in their nature and the most important in their results:

1. Syringing with Paris green and water. A scant tablespoonful of the poison in four gallons of water is a common mixture for fruit trees. Some prefer a stronger mixture. The quality of the commercial drug is so variable that the positive proportions cannot be given. An ordinary syringe, which can be made by a tinsmith, is all that is commonly required. This syringe is filled with the poisonous water by drawing back the piston while the nozzle is immersed, and then, by a steady push, the liquid may be thrown over the highest tree. A nozzle with one circular opening throws the liquid in one unbroken stream, causing a great loss, while a broad nozzle with many minute holes does not allow the liquid to pass out with sufficient force to pass over a tree. The best cheap syringe which I have ever used was about two and a half feet long, with a barrel three inches in diameter, the upper end being made of copper and punctured with numerous holes an eighth of an inch in diameter. Some of the numerous fountain pumps which are now manufactured are much superior to the syringe. They throw a continuous stream with little effort. For throwing liquid over large orchard trees, Professor Lintner finds a flat nozzle the best. This spreads the liquid, causing it to strike a large part of the tree at one time. Paris green is insoluble in water, and the liquid containing it must be often stirred to keep the particles in suspension. Paris green can be used to destroy nearly all leaf-eating insects which work upon the tree before the fruit is half ripe. It is the most effective of all remedies against the canker worm. It is also a good remedy for the first brood of the codling moth larvæ or apple worms. When the apples are first formed they stand upright on their stems. The moth lays her eggs on the upper or "blow end" of the apple. Paris green, which is syringed over the trees, lodges in this "blow end" and destroys the larvæ when they begin to feed. Later the apples turn downward and the rains wash away the poison. London purple is cheaper than Paris green, and is to be used in much the same manner.

2. Kerosene oil is attracting much attention as an insecticide. It is a deadly poison to nearly all insects, while it is harmless to man. As it does not mix with water, an emulsion should be made with milk. An emulsion composed of one-third oil and two-thirds milk, either sweet or sour, is found to be most serviceable. This emulsion may be applied in the same manner as Paris green.

3. Jarring off certain insects on to sheets spread upon the ground. This is the best method of destroying the plum and peach curculio, and it is effective in other cases.

4. Providing places where insects may hide. Tying bands of woolen cloth or felt paper about tree trunks is a means of catching the larvæ of the codling moth. The Ransom method of catching curculios provides pieces of bark or blocks about the base of the tree where the insects congregate at night. When we know more fully the habits of insect enemies this principle may be greatly extended.

5. Applying the soap wash for the purpose of killing bark lice, scale insects, etc. The scale insects may be destroyed by a soap solution, which is injected on to the branches by means of a syringe.

6. Gathering by hand, as in the case of tent caterpillars, fall web worms, etc.

7. Killing borers with a twig or a wire, or cutting them out with a knife.

8. Burning infested twigs, as in the case of the twig borer, twig pruner, etc.

9. Attracting night-flying insects to fires or strong lights in the orchard.

According to Professor Lintner there are 176 different kinds of insects known to attack the apple tree in the United States. The greater number of these insects make the apple tree only an occasional food plant, however, but altered conditions made by cultivation may at any time cause any of them to attack the orchard. It is, therefore, highly necessary that the orchardist keeps in mind the leading preventives and remedies for insect depredations.—*American Cultivator.*

### Household Hints and Recipes.

All cooking utensils, including iron pots, should be rinsed after washing and carefully wiped on the inside with a clean, dry cloth. A soapy or greasy dish cloth should never be used for the purpose.

Oilcloth must be wiped perfectly dry as it is washed. Use little soap and this in tepid water. Change often. A good brush and a piece of dry flannel will make oilcloth look like new, especially if linseed oil or skim milk be well rubbed in after washing. If in addition to these precautions they are varnished annually they are almost indestructible.

Over two-thirds of the women in the world spend about four-fifths of their lifetime in the kitchen, and there is no greater mistake than stinting the kitchen furniture for some other part of the house. The kitchen should be light and large—but not too large. It should be cheery in tone, and convenient in the relative arrangements of its fittings.

Old newspapers will put the finishing touch to new-cleaned silver, knives and forks and tinware, better than anything. Rub them well and make perfectly dry. They are also excellent to polish stoves that have not been blackened for a length of time.

The oftener carpets are shaken the longer they wear. The dirt that collects under them grinds out the threads. Do not sweep carpets oftener than is necessary. A broom wears them very much. When a carpet is faded, strong salt and water will often restore the brightness of the color.

Be very particular, in buying all canned goods, to see that the can has not more than one hole in the ends. More than one means that the goods are old, have been in danger of spoiling, and have been re-heated. Such goods are never fit to be used, although they usually sell at reduced prices.

To polish plate-glass and remove slight scratches, rub the surface gently first with a clean pad of fine cotton-wool, and afterward with a similar pad covered over with cotton-velvet, which has been charged with fine rouge. The surface will, under this treatment, acquire a polish of great brilliancy, quite free from any scratches.

Eggs loose their nourishment by cooking. The yolk, raw or very slightly boiled, is exceedingly nutritious. It is, moreover, the only food for those afflicted with jaundice. When an egg has been exposed to a long continuance of culinary heat, its nature is entirely changed. A slightly boiled egg, however, is more easy of digestion than a raw one. The best accompaniment for a hard boiled egg is vinegar. Raw eggs have a laxative effect; hard boiled, the contrary. Eggs should always be liberally accompanied by bread.

French rolls made thus are worth trying: Set a sponge, by mixing a quart of flour, a cupful of yeast, and a quart of warm milk; when light, work in an egg, a teaspoonful of salt, half as much soda dissolved in hot water, an ounce of sugar, and flour to make a soft dough. In two or three hours shape into balls, and set them in a greased baking tin. In half an hour's time gash each one across with a knife. Brush over with milk, and bake in a good oven nearly half an hour.

### The Eccentric King of Bavaria.

Ludwig II., while visiting the Exhibition of 1867, became passionately enamored of the Empress Eugenie, and, with the impetuosity of youth he did not sufficiently hide his sentiments. It is also said that, in accompanying him to the station, the empress embraced him, smiling in the most natural and charming manner, and that since then he has, like the little urchin in Punch, been trying to rub the salute in, instead of off. Certain it is that Ludwig has never allowed the lips of another woman to brush the place, "because it was sore." The only one who ever tried had a ducking for her reward. It was the actress who created the role of Iseult. The king invited her to take a turn in his boat, and made her repeat her great aria. Becoming too enthusiastic, she was about to fling herself into the royal arms. Their owner merely chucked her into the stream, and left her to get out as best she could. It should be added that she was dark and not comely.

All this and much more is related with bated breath at Munich. The inhabitants of the capital regard the sovereign with a kind of awe; the upper classes look upon him as a poet trying to realize the fancies of his own and others' brains; the humbler look upon him as a supernatural being.—*London Globe.*

### "The Stirrup Cup."

A "stirrup-cup" was that offered to give impetus to the morning's ride in the olden days. To the brave knight already mounted, and about prancing away on his chivalrous travels, was sent a bowl, full and strong, from the generous host, wherewith to "speed the parting guest."

A cup in the morning,
Just brewed in the dawning,
All mortal touch scorning,
I bring with a will.
'Tis flavored with fleetness,
Yet rich with sweetness
Of Heaven's completeness,
Oh, drink, drink thy fill!
Taste with thine eyes of its beauty and light,
Sip with thine ears all its sounds of delight,
Quaff with thy heart every fine sense that thrills,
Feast with thy soul on the strength of the hills,
Let all powers of thy being close bend to the cup.
Oh, drink, drink it up!

—*Portland Transcript.*

Geologists are interested in the discovery of a large deposit of volcanic dust and water-worn grains of volcanic sand containing glass and every sort of mineral almost, save quartz, near Plattsmouth, Neb., the only deposit of the sort east of the Rocky mountains.

# POSTMEN OF THE WORLD.

## HOW THE MAILS ARE CARRIED IN DIFFERENT LANDS.

### Palm Leaf Letters in India—Camel Express Messengers—Buffaloes as Mail Carriers.

In my furthest wanderings, writes C. F. Gordon Cumming, the celebrated traveler, in *Cassell's Magazine*, I have never yet reached any point so isolated as to be beyond the ministrations of the postoffice, but strangely varied have been its emissaries. I had heard of a settler in a wholly uncivilized island, who, while building himself a boat, required some tool which he had left at home, so he selected a smooth chip of wood and thereon wrote a message, which he bade one of the bystanders carry to his wife. Of course the man on seeing her look at the chip and then deliver to his care the needful tool attributed the whole to magic. Nevertheless, he had unconsciously been a letter-carrier of the most primitive type.

Slightly in advance of this is the system of writing with a sharply-pointed instrument, on long strips of firm green palm-leaf—a substitute for paper—which is in common use in Ceylon and on the seacoast of Hindoostan, and wherever the cocoa-palm flourishes—or still better, the broad-leaved taliput or Palmyra palm. Whole books are thus inscribed, but for letter-writing it is particularly useful, and the missive is folded and tied up with a trail of natural string plucked in the forest, and is slung from a light stick and so carried to its destination.

In my travels in the Himalayas we found a truly useful friend in the native postmaster at Kotghur, which was the furthest limit of the great postal network. Thenceforward as we journeyed in the wilds he forwarded all our letters by a very lightly-garbed special runner, who carried them as English village children carry sweet violets in the end of a cleft stick. Thus the letter was perhaps carried for several days and was at length delivered as clean as when it started.

"The commonest type of Indian post-runner, or 'Tappal wallah,' wears a long white coat, very tight trousers inclose his lean legs, and his headdress is a huge light blue turban. His letter-bag is slung on his side, and it is necessary that he should be a good linguist and be able to read a great variety of strange crabbed characters, for several of the multitudinous languages of Hindoostan are written in quite distinct characters, all of which are alike incomprehensible to our untutored eyes. The rural letter-carrier of Hindoostan carries a long stick with a sharp iron point, which can be used as a weapon in case of need. This stick is adorned with six little brass bells, which serve to frighten away reptiles and dangerous animals and also to give notice of the approach of the post. The danger from wild beasts is, in some districts, a very real one, the 'tappal' runners through the forest districts in the south of Ceylon having occasionally had very narrow escapes from 'rogue' elephants and other wild beasts.

Of all varieties of Indian letter-carriers, clothed or unclothed, none are so picturesque as the Camel express messengers. The men wear a serviceable red uniform and large green turban embroidered with gold thread. From their girdle hangs a curved sabre in a red sheath. The camels are adorned with trappings of gay cloth and tassels, ornamented with blue beads and cowrie shells, and small brass bells round the neck to give notice of their swift approach. It is said that their rough and rapid trotting, sometimes at the rate of eighty miles a day, is so trying to the riders as to shorten their days. Two heavy mail bags hang to right and left on each side of the camel, and the saddle is so arranged that a passenger can take a seat behind the postman.

In no country of the world is the postal organization more wonderful than in Japan, the chief marvel being that till about a dozen years ago there was no regular government institution posts in the country.

In very strange contrast with this extraordinary rapid postal development in the little island empire of Japan, is the equally wonderful stagnation in the vast empire of China, where, even to this hour, there is no government institution for the transmission of posts.

But as regards letters, a considerable proportion of the 400,000,000 Chinamen do occasionally exchange letters—those who cannot write for themselves hiring scribes to do so. These letters are consigned to firms which have houses in all the large towns, where letters are forwarded to distant ports, to be there distributed by special agents, who generally collect the postage from the receiver.

On the death of the Emperor Hien-Fung, intimation thereof was sent from his country palace (a distance of 600 li, which is upward of 200 miles) in twenty-four hours, which is the highest speed attainable in China. But the placid Celestials, to whom hurry appears a form of vulgar impatience, and to whom telegraphs are an abomination, are content that all ordinary communications should be conveyed either by slow paddling or poling boats, or else by foot-runners, whose high-sounding title of "the thousand-mile horse" does not quicken their pace beyond about twelve miles in twenty-four hours. They carry a paper lantern and a paper umbrella, and their letter-bag is secured on their backs by a cloth knotted across the chest.

But though the rise and fall of nations in the outer world of barbarians are topics wholly without interest to these millions, there are some subjects which call forth enthusiasm and an eager desire for early information. Foremost among these is the declaration of the list of sixty successful candidates for literary degrees in the Confucian classics at the great annual and triennial examinations. So great is the competition for this honor, that sometimes as many as 8,000 candidates present themselves in a single province! Then, when this long-looked for list is published, the rivers and creeks in the neighborhood are all astir, and swift, lightly built boats, each manned by half a dozen strong rowers, start off at full speed to convey the news to anxious relations and fellow citizens.

Others have made agreement with the owners of carrier pigeons, to whom the lists are immediately forwarded, and the messages, being inscribed on slips of thin stiff paper, are rolled up into the smallest possible compass and attached to the legs of these winged letter carriers, who straightway start on their respective journeys at a rate of eighty miles in three hours.

"Of vehicles we find every conceivable variety pressed in to aid the post runner in his labor. In Natal the post cart is a light four-horse vehicle—not much to look at, but capital as a means of getting over vile roads with very deep ruts. In the mountainous districts of Brazil, a two-wheeled wagon, drawn by oxen, is in use—the wheels being cut out of a solid block and fastened to the axle.

"In some part of Russia, buffaloes harnessed to two-wheeled vehicles convey the postmen on their road, but more frequently mail-sledges are drawn by horses, by reindeer, or, in the far north, by dogs. The latter we find again in Canada—as, for instance, in the mail service between Selkirk and Lake Winnipeg, where the work is done by trains of letter sleighs, each dragged by three dogs harnessed in single file.

From 50,000 to 80,000 head of cattle are slaughtered monthly in the province of Rio Grande, Brazil.

Mr. Kegan Paul, the London publisher, paid $26,250 for the manuscript of Gordon's dairy.

### SELECT SIFTINGS.

The potato, introduced into England in 1600, was first eaten as a sweetmeat, stewed in sack-wine and sugar.

A mushroom near Ventor, England, measured over eleven inches in diameter. When cooked it was palatable and filled a large breakfast dish.

Young chicks come into the world with the yolk of the egg stored away for their immediate nourishment, and therefore they need no feed for twelve or twenty-four hours.

J. A. Camp, of Atlanta, Ga., says he has cabbage growing in his garden that are eight feet in circumference and that a cabbage weighing sixteen pounds is a common thing among his vegetables.

Signs in Cuba being taxed five cents a letter, emblems are mostly in vogue there, it is said, as business advertisements at stores, etc., with here and there a daub of paint across the lettering of a worded sign, resulting in an obliteration that exempts it from the tax, but which leaves the sign decipherable.

A peculiar custom in the Cape Verde islands is noted by a recent visitor there. His hostess was smoking a cigarette, when suddenly she drew it from her lips and offered it to him. Though somewhat startled, he accepted it with the best grace that he could command, and upon subsequent inquiry found that it was considered among the islanders one of the greatest compliments a lady could pay to a gentleman.

Paris is cleared of rats by her municipal council offering a premium for their skins. Two years ago the premium was $3 per 1,000, but it has recently been raised to $10 per $1,000, in order to get the city rid of the pests. The rats are of the Norway kind, and breed four times a year. The skins when collected are sold to glove makers for four cents each, and 20,000 skins are said to have been made into "genuine kid" gloves last year.

The use of artificial teeth is not so modern as is generally believed. "Cosmos" states that in the museum of Corneto, on the coast of Italy, there are two curious specimens of artificial teeth found in Etruscan tombs, probably dating to four or five centuries before our era. These graves contained the bodies of two young girls. On the jaw of one are still two incisors fixed to their neighbors by small gold rings; in the other the rings remained, but the artificial teeth had fallen out. The teeth had evidently been taken from the mouth of some large animal.

### WISE WORDS.

If a nation expects to be ignorant and free, in a state of civilization, it expects what never was and never will be.

You may safely commit the child's clothes to the servant, but the rest of the little one you had better take care of yourself.

Persons extremely reserved are like old enameled watches, which had painted covers that prevented you seeing what o'clock it was.

It has been decided to build an underground metropolitan railway in Paris.

There has never been a holiday, a theatre or a circus on the Island of Malta.

### "Mothers Should Note This."

Under this caption an old physician writes to a Cincinnati Medical Journal, that in view of the fact that people living at a distance from cities are frequently obliged to resort to cough mixtures already put up for use, they should provide themselves with only such remedies as are known to be free from opiates, poisons and narcotics; thus avoiding not only danger, but even fatal results. He recommends the recently discovered Red Star Cough Cure which analyses and tests by various Boards of Health proved to be purely vegetable as well as prompt, effective and entirely harmless.

Eighty-nine Americans and eleven Englishmen are in attendance at the Berlin University.

LIVER COMPLAINT is declared by many old sufferers, after years of medical experiment, to be incurable, and yet VINEGAR BITTERS has effected innumerable permanent and perfect cures of chronic cases. Invalids, do not suffer longer, but purchase a bottle of the Bitters and judge for yourselves.

A professional wild beast tamer uses electricity to subdue the animals when they are unruly.


FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

**An Only Daughter Cured of Consumption.**

When death was hourly expected from Consumption, all remedies having failed and Dr. H. James was experimenting, he accidentally made a preparation of Indian Hemp, which cured his only child, and now gives this recipe on receipt of stamps to pay expenses. Hemp also cures night sweats, nausea at the stomach, and will break a fresh cold in 24 hours. Address Craddock & Co., 1032 Race street, Philadelphia, Pa., naming this paper.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.


THE first horse railroad was built in 1826-27.


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600 elegant rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, $1 and upward per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroads to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.


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THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

Cures RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, and other Pains and Aches.

Fifty Cents a bottle. At Druggists and Dealers. Directions in 11 languages.

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TRADE S.S.S. MARK

**Indigestion Cured.**

I suffered for more than five years with indigestion, scarcely able to retain the simplest food on my stomach. I declined in flesh, and suffered all the usual depression attendant upon this terrible disease. At last, failing to find relief in anything else, I commenced the use of Swift's Specific. The medicine toned up the stomach, strengthened the digestive organs, and soon all that burning ceased, and I could retain food without difficulty. Now my health is good, and can eat anything in the shape of food, and digest it without difficulty. Take the prescribed dose after eating. JAMES MANN, No. 14 Ivy St.

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### A Daily Defalcation.

The Hon. John Kelly, the head and front of Tammany Hall, a man of strict integrity, an indefatigable worker, early at his office, late to leave, so burdened with business that regular meals were seldom known by him, with mind in constant tension and energies steadily trained, finally broke down.

The wonder is that he did not sooner give way. An honest man in all things else, he acted unfairly with his physical resources. He was ever drawing upon this bank without ever depositing a collateral. The account overdrawn, the bank suspends and both are now in the hands of medical receivers.

It is not work that kills men. It is irregularity of habits and mental worry. No man in good health frets at his work. Bye and bye when the bank of vigor suspends, these men will wonder how it all happened, and they will keep wondering until their dying day unless, perchance, some candid physician or interested friend will point out to them how by irregularity, by excessive mental effort, by constant worry and fret, by plunging in deeper than they had a right to go, they have produced that loss of nervous energy which almost invariably expresses itself in a deranged condition of the kidneys and liver, for it is a well known fact that the poison which the kidneys and liver should remove from the blood, if left therein, soon knocks the life out of the strongest and most vigorous man or woman. Daily building up of these vital organs by so wonderful and highly reputed a specific as Warner's safe cure, is the only guarantee that our business men can have that their strength will be equal to the labors daily put upon them.

Mr. Kelly has nervous dyspepsia, we learn, indicating, as we have said, a break down of nerve force. His case should be a warning to others, who, pursuing a like course, will certainly reach a like result.—*The Sunday Herald.*

THE Prince of Wales is five feet seven inches in height.


## What Everybody Says

Must be true. And the unanimous praise which people who have used it give Hood's Sarsaparilla, should convince those who have never tried this medicine of its great curative powers. If you suffer from impure blood, that tired feeling, depressed spirits, dyspepsia, or kidney and liver complaints, give Hood's Sarsaparilla a fair trial and you will be greatly benefited.

"My wife has had very poor health for a long time, suffering from indigestion, poor appetite and constant headache. She found no relief till she tried Hood's Sarsaparilla. She is now taking the third bottle, and never felt better in her life. We feel it a duty to recommend it to every one we know." G. SOMERVILLE, Moreland, Cook Co., Ill.

"I cannot find words strong enough to express my feeling in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has done everything for me, curing me of dyspepsia with which I had suffered many years." Mrs. S. M. BEEDE, Marblehead, Mass.

"I suffered with boils five years. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me." R. M. LANE, Pittsburg, Pa.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

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It will in a few moments, when taken according to directions, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Summer Complaint, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

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FOR THE CURE OF

**SKIN DISEASES,**

ERUPTIONS OF THE FACE AND BODY, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, SALT RHEUM, OLD SORES, ULCERS.

Dr. Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent excels all remedial agents. It purifies the blood, restoring health and vigor; clear skin, beautiful complexion secured to all.

**Chronic Liver Complaints, etc.**

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all remedial agents in the cure of Chronic Scrofulous, Constitutional and Skin Diseases, but it is the only positive cure for

**Kidney and Bladder Complaints,**

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, or mixed with substance like the white of an egg, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance and white bone-dust deposits, and where there is a prickling, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the back and along the loins.

Sold by Druggists. Price $1 per Bottle.

**Dr. Radway's Regulating Pills**

For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Female Complaints, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury or deleterious drugs. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists.

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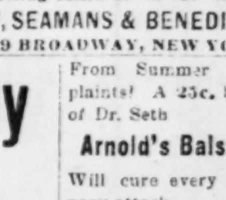
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GILMAN BROS., Wholesale Druggists, Prop's, Boston.

### Listen to Your Wife.

The Manchester *Guardian*, June 8th, 1883, says:

At one of the
"Windows"
Looking on the woodland ways! With clumps of rhododendrons and great masses of May blossoms!!! "There was an interesting group.
It included one who had been a "Cotton spinner" but was now so
Paralyzed!!!
That he could only bear to lie in a reclining position.
This refers to my case.
I was Attacked twelve years ago with "Locomoter Ataxy"
(A paralytic disease of nerve fibre rarely ever cured)
and was for several years barely able to get about.
And for the last Five years not able to attend to my business, although
Many things have been done for me.
The last experiment being Nerve stretching.
Two years ago I was voted into the
Home for Incurables! Near Manchester, in May, 1882.
I am no "Advocate": "For anything in the shape of patent" Medicines!
And made many objections to my dear wife's constant urging to try Hop Bitters, but finally to pacify her—
Consented!!
I had not quite finished the first bottle when I felt a change come over me. This was Saturday, November 3d. On Sunday morning I felt so strong I said to my room companions, "I was sure I could
"Walk!
So started across the floor and back.
I hardly knew how to contain myself. I was all over the house. I am gaining strength each day, and can walk quite safe without any
"Stick!"
Or Support.
I am now at my own house, and hope soon to be able to earn my own living again. I have been a member of the Manchester
"Royal Exchange"
For nearly thirty years, and was most heartily congratulated on going into the room on Thursday last. Very gratefully yours,
JOHN BLACKBURN,
MANCHESTER (Eng.) Dec. 24, 1883.
Two years later am perfectly well.

None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

N Y N U—32

**Only Temperance Bitters Known.**

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PURELY VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL
DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
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VINEGAR BITTERS

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

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This Bitters cures Female Complaints, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Blood, Liver and Kidney Diseases.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Furred Tongue, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Pneumonia, and Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, are cured by the use of the Bitters.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Boils, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Discolorations, Humors and diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of the Bitters.

It Invigorates the Stomach, and stimulates the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render it of unequaled efficiency in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

No Person can take the Bitters and remain long unwell.

Pin, Tape and other Worms, are destroyed and removed from the system.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

In conclusion: Give the Bitters a trial. It will speak for itself. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

R. H. McDonald Drug Co., Proprietors, San Francisco, Cal., and 528, 530 & 532 Washington St. Cor. Charlton St., New York.

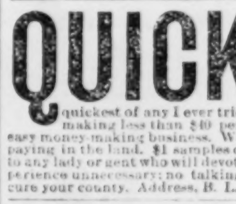
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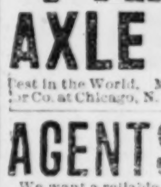
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